REPUBLICAN BANNER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
CANNON & COLLINS,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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CAN always be found at his Office, next door above Sill & Sill's Drug Store, and opposite the Mansion Hotel, when not professionally engaged. 6—tf.

DR. A. M. NESBITT

OFFERS his professional services to the public. His Office is on Water st., two doors below J. F. Chambers' Store.
Salisbury, May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

DR. CHAELES T. POWE.

HAVING permanently located in Salisbury, respectully tenders his profesional services to the public. Office—Cowan's Brick row.
Salisbury, Aug. 27th, 1855. tf14.

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HAS settled PERMANENTLY in Salisbury and offers his professional services to the citizens.

His Office is opposite the Post Office, over Col. A. W. Buis' Confectionary, where he can be found unless professionally engaged.
June 29, 1855. 5—tf.

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HAVING removed to Statesville, offers his professional services to the public.

Office on main street, opposite the Methodist Church.
May 25, 1855 52—tf.

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A REGULAR GRADUATE IN MEDICINE,

HAS permanently located at his father's, three miles West of Organ Church, and respectfully offers his *Professional Services* to the people of the surrounding country.
Rowan Co., Nov 3, 1855. 23—6m.

W. P. ELLIOTT,

(Late of Worth & Elliot, Fayetteville, N. C)
GENERAL COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Orders for Merchandize, and consignments of Flour and other Produce, for sales or shipment, thankfully received and promptly attended to.
June 1, 1855. 1—4mt 1y.

WM. K. BRAILSFORD,
Commission Merchant
AND AGENT FOR
Baltimore & Philadelphia Packets.

LIBERAL advances made on Consignments of Produce to my address for sale,
Charleston, S. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—1y

S L Dowell, of Georgia. R A Rogers, of Alabama. W D Dowell. of Florida.

DOWELL, ROGERS & CO.
FACTORS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

WE PRESENT great facilities for selling COTTON, and especially FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, and DOMESTIC PRODUCE. We make arrangements with our interior friends to transact their business at the very lowest rate of charges, and pledge ourselves to promptness in every transaction.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Strict personal attention to the interests of our patrons, and your favor and influence respectfully solicited.

☞ BEST OF REFERENCES GIVEN. ☜
Sept. 25, 1855. 17—1y.

G. A. NEUFFER. R. E. HENDRIX
NUEFFER & HENDRIX,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
Flour, Grain, & Produce Generally,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
AUGUST, 9, 1855. 11—1y.

W. S. LAWTON & CO.
Upland and Sea Island Cotton
AND RICE
Factors,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION
Merchants,
NEAR THE POST OFFICE,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

AGENTS FOR Various Newspapers, and take Subscriptions, &c.; Paper Factories, Flour Mills, Brown's S. I. Gins, C. Brown & Co's Saw Gins, Lumber Mills. Tobacco Factories, Longworth's Champagne, Spirits Terpentine Distilleries. Also, sell CORN, PEAS, WHEAT, OATS, RYE, &c. Will collect Drafts, &c., at moderate rates.
Nov. 20 24.

W. H. MARSH.
Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
November 27, 1855. 25—1y.

PETER W. HINTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
TOWN POINT,
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Special Attention Paid to Selling *Tobacco, Flour, Grain, Cotton, Naval Stores, &c. Also,*
To Receiving & Forwarding Goods.

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J. G. B. Roulack, Esq., Raleigh N. C.
GEO. W. HAYWOOD, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
WM. PLUMMER, Esq., Warrenton, N. C.
August 16, 1855. 12—1y.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Vol. 3.---No. 32. SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1856. Whole No. 116.

RIPE OLD AGE.

In the June No. of Hunt's Merchant's Magazine as a table of the average age attained by men pursuing different occupations. Some of its facts are of such general interest that we glean them from it, and present them in chronological order.

The man that dies youngest, as might be expected perhaps, is the railway breaksman. His average age is only 27. Yet this must be taken with some allowance from the fact that hardly any but young and active men are employed in that capacity.

At the same age dies the factory workman, through the combined influence of confined air, sedentary posture, scant wages, and unremitting toil.

Then comes the railway baggageman, who is smashed, on an average, at 30.

Milliners and dressmakers live but little longer. The average age of the one is 32, and the other 33.

The engineer, the fireman, the conductor, the powder maker, the well digger, and the factory operative, all of whom are exposed to sudden and violent deaths, die on an average under the age of 35.

The cutler, the dyer, the leather dresser, the apothecary, the confectioner, the cigar-maker, the printer, the silversmith, the painter, the shoe cutter, the engraver, and the machemin ists, all of whom lead confined lives in an unwholesome atmosphere, none of them reach the age of 40.

The musician blows his breath all out of his body at 49. The editor knocks himself into a pie at the same age.

Then comes trades that are active or in a purer air. The baker lives to the average of 43, the butcher to 49, the brick-maker to 47, the carpenter to 49, the furnance man to 42, the mason to 48, the stone cutter to 43, the tanner to 49, the tinsmith to 41, the weaver to 44, the drover to 40, the cook to 45, the innkeeper to 46, the laborer to 41, the domestic servant (female) to 43. The tailor lives to 43, the tailoress to 41.

Why should the barber live till 50, if not to show the virtue there is in personal neatness and soap and water?

Those who average over half a century among mechanics, are those who keep their muscles and lungs in a healthful and moderate exercise, and are not troubled with weighty cares. The blacksmith hammers till 51, the cooper till 50, the builder till 52, and the shipwright till 56, and the wheelwright till 50. The miller lives to be whitened with age, as well as flour, at 61. The ropemaker lengthens the threads of life to 54. Merchants average 52.

Professional men live longer than is generally supposed. Litigation kills clients sometimes, but seldom lawyers, for they average 56.

Physicians prove their usefulness by prolonging their own lives to the same period.

Clergymen, who, it is to be presumed, enjoy a greater mental serenity than others last till 56.

Seafaring life and its adjuncts seem, instead of dangerous, to be actually conductive to longevity.

We have already seen that the shipwright lives till 56. The sailor averages 43, the cankler 64, the sail-maker 52, the stevedore 67, and the ferryman 65.

A dispensation of Province that Maine Law men may consider incomprehensible is that brewers and distillers live to the ripe age of 60.

Last and the longest-lived come paupers 67, and "gentlemen," 68. The only two classes that do nothing for themselves, and live on their neighbors, outlast all the rest. Why should they wear out when they are always idle?—*Albany Evening Journal.*

A DISCOVERY IN PERU.—*A Shroud of Gold.*—The Hon. Thomas Ewbank, in a letter to the National Intelligencer communicates some interesting information in relation to recent discoveries in the excavation of Peruvian *tumuli.* It was received by Mr. Ewbank, from W. Evans, Esq., engineer of the Africa and Tacna Railroad in Peru. Mr. Evans states that in making excavations for the railroad at Africa, hundreds of graves are demolished, in which are numerous Indian relics. The excavations are several feet deep, and as the soil is loose sand, and the work proceeds, everything from the top comes sliding down dead, Indians, pots, kettles, arrow-heads. Among other interesting mortuary relics, an Indian was started from his resting place, *rolled up in a shroud of gold.* Before Mr. Evans had knowledge of the incident, the workmen had cut up this magnificent winding sheet and divided it among themselves. With some difficulty Mr. Evans obtained a fragment and despatched it to Mr. Ewbank.

Mr. Evans notices as a very remarkable fact, that in hundreds of Indian skulls which he has examined, not one has contained a decayed tooth. Mr. Ewbank thinks the weight of the entire shround must have been eight or nine pounds, and had it been preserved, would have been the finest specimen of sheet gold that we have heard of since the times of the Spanish conquest. In some eloquent remarks upon the preservation of souvenirs of the departed, and the futility of attempting to secure the great dead from contact with their native earth, Mr. Ewbank says it is the form of features, and not the body or substance of the dead that should be preserved, and adds:

"The mummies of Egypt are quarried for fuel, and, whether those of the Pharaohs, their wives, their priests, or their slaves, are split open and chopped up with the same indifference as so many pine logs. The gums and balsams used in embalming them have made them a good substitute for. bituminous coal; and thus the very means employed to preserve them have become the active agents for their dissipation. So it is when materials of coffins have a high marked value; *they* are then seized as concealed treasure, and their *contents* cast out as rubbish. Like heroes in the eastern hemisphere, the descendants of Manco Capoc were sometimes, if not always, entombed in such; and with considerable treasures besides in vessels of gold and silver; hence we learn how the Spanish conquerors sought for, often found, and as often plundered rich Incan sepulchres."

THE BURR STONE.

We were shown, the other day, and presented with a fine specimen of the pure burr stone, by Col. IRVINE, of this place, which he brought with him from his lands in Tippah County, Mississippi. The Colonel tells us that he has a quarry of this stone almost inexhaustible, and that he will be able to cut mill-stones in one piece. The burr stones brought from France are composed of a great number of pieces. The specimen given us is of a beautiful shell formation. This quarry in Tippah County is within a few miles of a railroad, and the Colonel will have no difficulty in sending off the mill stones when cut out. We hope he may by able to supplant the manufacturers of burr stones in France, and supply the whole Union with a better article.—*Greenville (S. C.) Patriot.*

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—Among the passengers who arrived yesterady from Havana, in the Isabel, were Signor Francisco Aranda, Minister Plenipotentiary from Venezuela, and Florencio Ribas, his Secretary. They took rooms at the Mills House, and while at breakfast the room of the former was entered, and three thousand dollars in doubloons stolen from his trunk. The Secretary, on returning from breakfast, met a man coming out of the room, and not suspecting anything wrong, allowed the man to pass him.—On entering the room he found that the trunk had been broken open, and the money taken. He immediately followed in pursuit, but the man succeeded in effecting his escape through the store room into the street. The affair will undergo an investigation before the Mayor this morning.—*Charleston Mercury.*

DIED LYING.—Miller, the murderer, of Dr. Hadel and young Graff, was hung here yesterday, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. He protested his innocence to the last, and swung off—dying with severe struggles. His guilt, however, is beyond all controversy, and the deceased has thus passed into the presence of his Maker with a terrible falsehood on his soul.—*Cumberland Civilian Jan. 5th.*

A country parson had a singular peculiarity of expression, always using the phrase "flatter myself" instead of "I believe." Having occasion to exhort his congregation during a revival, he flattered himself that more than one half of them would be damned!

FOR THE FARMER.

Diseases of Wheat.

The following communication on the mildew and smut in wheat has principally been drawn from Baxter's "Library of Practical Agriculture," the opinions of the writer of which differ somewhat from those of many others who have written on these subjects:

"The Red Rust," "Mildew," "Blight," or "Red Gum", (*Puccinia graminis,*) first attacks the leaf and then the straw of wheat, just at the time of blooming, thus continuing until the period of maturity, and, like many other parasitical plants, destroys the vigorous growth energy of its supporter.

Some forty years ago Sir Joseph Banks published the result of his observations, founded upon ocular demonstration, that the disorder in wheat was a cryptogamous, or fungus plant, attaching the stalk, the seeds of which were wafted to and nourished by the straw. The attack generally takes place after much wet weather, between the blooming and ripening of the seed, which will open the pores of the surface of the straw, ready to admit the sporules, or fungus seeds; yet not, withstanding this information, and the accumulated observations of other vegetable physiologists, many of the cultivators of the earth will say that blight is something generated in the air, and "comes with a thick mist, and cannot be a seed."

It will well repay the agriculturist to observe with attention the progress of this disorder before the wheat comes into ear, during the blooming, the ripening and the after harvest. It may be found throughout these periods in the districts and seasons to which it is subject, and even may be seen on the blades of young wheat in the winter. In examining this red rust with a magnifying glass, even [illegible] black and ripe on the straw will pay for the trouble. If the magnifie be good, and the rays of the sun are thrown on the plants, the fungus will have the appearance of a bunch of grapes. When it is in a luxurious, growing state, it appears to lift up the skin, or epidermis, of the straw, and thus injure the plant. Sir Joseph Banks observed the pod of this fun us to cast seed, which would lead us to suppose that the straw, which was much affected with this disorder, in the state of dung, would be a treacherous fertilizer, as it would again lay the foundation for another blight to come forth with the next crop of wheat as it emerges from the ground. To obviate this, the straw should be burned, charred, or scorched with other vegtable rubbish, or to be decomposed with unslaked lime.

The cause or origin of "smut" it wheat is not so easily demonstrated as that of the blight, or at least it has not been so much observed by scientific men as to give so decided a definition of its progress. The effects observed are, that "smut balls" will occur on one side only of an ear, sometimes only one or two grains will be affected. It will often occur on the side of an old dunghill, near the border of a field or fence, or by the side of a foot-path. The ears are sometimes backward in coming into bloom, the straw shorter than the rest of the wheat, deeper rooted, and often being obliged to make a doubleset of roots before coming out of the ground. The grain will retain the husk, or skin, in the outward form of the berry, but instead of the mucilage and starch, it contains black powder, or smut. One fact which has constantly been observed is, "*it is never seen until after the blooming season,* neither in balls nor exposed."

One of the causes which has given is, that it arises from the degeneracy of the grain, in continuing for too long a period in the same kind of soil. But this degeneracy of grain is as much a mystery as the degeneracy of animals, and requires a knowledge of what contitutes a fertile earth; how it can be made so; what soil is the most proper: and, when these have been ascertained, the question then presents itself. Does it degenerate in its proper soil, or may not the change take place from the nature of the climate or season?

If we reason on this subject by analogy, it will be observed that no smut balls nor smutty ears are seen on the wheat before blooming. Now, it is known that with other vegetable blooms an impregnation must take place, or there will be no seed. During the blooming season of wheat, there are three stamens, or male portions, thrown out beyond the chaff, or calyp; each stamen has an anther hung by a very fine thread. These three males are designed to impregnate the one female stigma, which is situated in the centre of the anthers. From these anthers, a pollen is emitted, which adheres to the stigma, and is conveyed by it down to the seed at its base. Congenial weather is necessary to perform this delicate operation of nature, which is indispensable to the perfection of the grain. A peculiar warmth and a certain electric state of the atmosphere prepare the parts for this process, which always occur on a dry day. Should unpropitious weather destroy or injure the anthers, or by any fortuitous circumstance the organs of fructification should be prevented from performing the part which nature designed them to do, the grain then receives an injury, a false conception takes place, vitality is not given to the seed, and the spark of life is not conveyed to the germ, although the female organ may have done its part in giving the formation and the nourishment in making the mould for the grain. With this explanation, parts of the ear may be injured and not all the grain. Again, the site of a dung-hill will render the grain precious or make monstrous growths. The sides of foot-paths and the borders of fields, too have more casualties to run through than other parts of the field; the bloossom may be injured, or the seed may have been trodden upon or buried too deep to come into bloom at the proper season. The short straws are also backward in coming into ear, and have all the chances of bad weather to run.

Sir Humphrey Davy states, in his "Agricultural Chemistry," that the starch of grain consists of carbon 44, oxygen 50, and hydrogen 6; and that the sugar or sacharine part consists of 28 of carbon, 64 of oxygen, and 8 of hydrogen. If, then, the pollen from the male organ of fructification is a conveyance of hydrogen to the seed, we may hazard a conjecture that it obtains its oxygen from the atmosphere, and the carbon from the root in the form of carbonic acid gas. Hence, we may conclude, that if an impregnation does not take place, the carbon only constitutes the seed and the smut balls is a bitter black carbon, a charcoal, and not a fungus, as naturalists have hitherto considered it.

D. J. B.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Executive Committee of the N. Carolina State Agricultural Society met in this City on the 8th inst., pursuant to notice—present, Hon. Thos. Ruffin, Chairman, and John S. Dancy, R. A. Hamilton, W. H. Jones, W. R. Pool, and Charles L. Hinton, Esquires. Absent, R. H. Smith and Paul C. Cameron, Esquires—the latter of whom, we learn, is on a visit to the South. Mr. Smith would no doubt have been in attendance, but from causes over which he had no control. The attendance of so many of the Committee, including the venerable and distinguished President of the State Society, at so inclement a season, furnishes strong evidence of their zeal in the cause confided to their hands, and of their disposition to do all in their power to forward the interests of the Society.

We learn that the principle business of the Committee was to prepare a list of premiums, and that this duty has been performed, and the list will be published at an early day. The list, we are informed, has been considerably increased, and larger sums than heretofore have been offered in some cases to competitors for premiums.

It was resolved, we learn, to tender invitations to the Editorial fraternity to be present. A stand will be erected on the ground for their accommodation, and every facility will be afforded them in their labors in preparing notices of the articles and proceedings at the Fair.

It is expected, also, that the tastes and views of the young gentlemen and ladies who may attend, will be consulted and met by *cotillion parties* every evening during the Fair, to be given at the Hotels in the City; these parties to be, of course, under the superintendance and management of the Marshals of the State Society. The utmost decorum will be maintained; and it is expected that this feature will add to the number present, and to the general good feeling and enjoyment.

An excellent band of music will be provided for the occasion.

We anticipate a larger, more useful, and more imposing Fair next October than has ever been held in this State.—Let all the friends of agricultural, pomological, and mechanical improvement, and all who desire advancement and perfection among our people in varied hand work and the fine arts, bestir themselves at once, and second and sustain the Committee and the officers of the Society generally, in their efforts to make the next Fair what it should be—AN HONOR AND THE MEANS OF GREAT USEFULNESS TO NORTH CAROLINA.—*Ral. Standard.*

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.—The following timely suggestions from the Richmond Enquirer cannot be too extensively copied:

"The democracy is now one determined, compact, and national party. Sectional feuds and sectional feelings are obliterated and forgotton. It is the party of the constitution and the country—the only sheet-anchor of hope to the conservative and patriotic. Let us endeavor to preserve its unity and integrity, not divide it by discussion as to the superior claims of the North or the South to the next presidency. The democratic party knows no North, no South. It recognisces no sectional, no personal, claim to the presidency. When the nominating convention meets, let it select its candidate with sole reference to the good of the country. Let us excite as little personal or sectional prejudice in the mean time as possible, so that we may conduct the canvass with the same zeal, devotedness, and harmony that we now practise. If the friends of the many distinguished men who have been suggested as candidates choose to present their claims, let them do so without disparaging the merits or claims of others. Above all things, however, let us avoid raising the sectional question of the claims of North or South to the office. The office belongs to the country, not to sections. Get the right man, and he will be sure to do equal justice to all sections."

The South Americans fared badly last night at the hands of the Democrats of the House. After they had sustained the resolution declaring Mr. Orr the Speaker, another was intruduced to make Mr. Smith, of Alabama, the Speaker, after the same fashion, which produced on the Democratic side a perfect tempest of dissatisfaction, more especially among the southern Democratic members. Mr. Brooks, in the course of remarks against it falling from him, intimated pretty broadly that if forced to choose between the two, they would feel obliged to aid and abet the election of Mr. Banks before that of the Alabama American party leader!—*Evening Star, January 10.*

MARRIAGE OF FANNY FERN.—We have the pleasure of announcing that our gifted contributor, Mrs. Sara Payson Eldridge, (so renowned and admired as Fanny Fern,) was married, on Saturday, the 5th inst., to Mr. James Parton, well known in the literary circles as the author of "The Life of Horace Greely."

[*New York Ledger.*

A WIDDOW NO LONGER.—Last night Fanny Fern, the caustic, fiery Fanny, was united in the bondage of wedlock, to James Parton, esq. She has been lecturing the public for some time past; we trust Mr. Parton will now receive the benefit of her disquisitions.

The lucky bridegroom is the unfortunate sub-editor; who figures in such a lacrymose manner in "Ruth Hall," and the generous heart of Fanny has, we presume, been "teched" with his misfortunes.—We hope Fanny will not be compelled to take up the lamentation of Widow Bedott, as follows:

"Oh! full forty dollars would I give
If we had continued apart."

[*New York Day Book.*

CONSISTENCY OF PRESIDENT PIERCE.—The abuse showered upon President Pierce, because of his bold assertion and masterly vindication of the rights and duties of the States under the Constitution, seems to infer that all this was a new development of principle. It is, on the contrary, in exact and conclusive consistency with the whole career of the President, from the beginning of his public life down to the moment of his election as Chief Magistrate of the United States. He has never for a moment wavered on these great questions. His record in both houses of Congress is so complete, that in 1852 it was compiled and circulated by the advocates of Gen. Scott through the Northern States, to show that Gen. Pierce was completely identified with the very doctrines which he is now denounced for reiteration in his annual message! It is well to remind the country of a fact which the enemies of the Democratic party seem anxious to conceal.—*Washington Union.*

FALL OF A HOUSE

On Sunday morning last, a wooden building about 300 feet in length, not long since erected on Trade Street, opposite the Presbyterian Church, chiefly for storage of cotton, was crushed to ruins by the weight of the snow which had accumulated on the roof. It was the property of W. W. Elms, Esq., who sustains a considerable loss by its fall. Fortunately no person was in the building at the time it fell. Three carriages, we understand, were crushed by the falling timbers.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

NOTICE!

ONE AND TWO DOLLAR BILLS.

The last Legislature of North Carolina passed a law, which went into effect on the first day of January, making it a finable offence for any person to receive or pay out any Bank-bill or certificate of deposit of a less sum than Three Dollars.

In order to endeavor to carry out this law, and at the same time not subject our citizens and neighbors to loss, the merchants and business men of Salem and Winston have entered into an agreement to receive until the first day of February next such prohibited Bills and forward them to their point of issue for redemption.

All those having any such Bill in their possession had therefore better avail themselves of this opportunity of realizing their value, as after the 1st of February they will be worthless, excepting at the counter from where they were issued.

January 10th, 1856.

Upon this subject, the Wilmington Commercial says:

"There having been some talk about the streets relative to the circulation of small notes, we copy the following on this subject from an act under the head of "Currency," which appears in the "Revised Code" of North Carolina, enacted at the session of the General Assembly of 1854, and which went into operation on the first of the present month.

"Sec. 3. No bank, unless plainly and expressly allowed by its Charter, shall make or issue any Note, Bill, Check, Draft or Order, acknowledgment of indebtedness, or Certificate of Deposit, for a less sum than three dollars, on pain of being deemed to have violated its charter; and moreover, of forfeiting paying for each offence the sum of fifty dollars."

The 4th Section provides that no Corporation shall issue a Certificate of Deposit for a less sum than three dollars, and that no certificate of deposit for any amount, shall be issued for circulation, under a penalty of fifty dollars for each offence.

All kinds of due bills, notes, &c., forbidden to be issued for circulation, by the same act, and such issue, by individuals classed as a misdemeanor.

A Sheriff is not allowed to take bills of a less amount than $3, for taxes.

All persons are forbidden to aid in the circulation of bills of a less denomination than $3, or in the circulation of the Certificates &c. above named, whether issued in or out of the State. A fine of $5 imposed for every offence, whether committed by Corporations or individuals, besides being classed as a misdemeanor.

No Bank is to draw Drafts, Checks, &c., otherwise than for specie. The mode of calling for payment in "current notes" is prohibited, under a penalty of 12 per cent. per annum till such paper is paid in specie.,'

In commenting upon the foregoing the Commercial expresses its doubts of the constitutionality of that part of the law which forbids the giving and receiving of notes of a less denomination than $3, by individuals, and continues:—

"We are satisffed of one thing, however, and that is, that the law cannot and will not be obeyed, at the present. For specie to supplant the small bills, time is necessary, and the public, though willing to obey the law, will take the time required, because necessity will compel them to do it.

In case of disobedience of this law, who would like to be the informer? The giver and receiver are both subject to the penalty, and no one would be likely to make his neighbor pay five dollars, with the assurance that said neighbor would compel him to pay the same amount."

A DETERMINED ASSASSIN.—A correspondent of the Lynchburg Republican gives an account of a number of attempts which have been made on the life of Geo. W. Richardson, of Smythe county, Virginia. About three years ago, while at Marion's Hotel, at a late hour of the night, he was called by a voice in the street, and upon putting his head out of the window, a heavy stone was thrown at him from the direction from which the voice seemed to proceed. Shortly afterwards, while walking the streets of Marion, a gun was snapped in his face. On another occasion some one knocked at the door of his residence, and upon Mr. R's opening it an arm was thrust in, having a huge bowie knife in the hand, which slightly cut Mr. R's clothing. About a month since an apple, thoroughly poisened with arsenic, was sent him by some unknown person, but the plot was detected. The last attempt on his life was made while he was at the house of a relative, where he had gone in consequence of his receiving a message which turned out to be false. Thinking it was a plot to waylay him, he remained at his relative's house during the night. At a late hour the window of his bed-room was broken and a pistol fired at him—the ball narrowly escaping his head

LARGE YIELD OF WHEAT.

Mr. J. G. Anthony, of this county, informed us the other day, that he had a field of wheat the past season, which yielded an average of 28½ bushels to the acre; the wheat, after being well cleaned, weighing 64 lbs. to the bushel. This grain, Mr. A. informs us, is of the white bearded kind.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

CORN MEAL PUDDING WITHOUT EGGS.—Take six table-spoonsful of meal, and stir molasses enough in it to have the meal all wet, and no more; that will sweeten it enough; then take one quart of milk and boil it; pour it on the meal boiling hot; stir the meal while pouring the milk on it, so as not to have it lumpy; stir in three table-spoonsful of wheat flour; wet with a little cold milk; salt it, and bake two hours; add spices, if you like.—This will make an excellent pudding.—*Rural New Yorker.*

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

In Peace, protect; in War, defend.

Tuesday Jan. 22, 1856.

SALISBURY.

CITY AGENCIES—D. M. ZIMMERMAN, Esq. of Philadelphia, and W. S. LAWTON &Co., of Charleston, are our authorized Agents for those Cities, and are empowered to receive Subscriptions and to contract for Advertisements for the REPUBLICAN BANNER.

To Subscribers.

☞ We commence this week, to send out accounts for subscription to the "Republican Banner," and we SINCERELY hope all those receiving their account will give it their attention and forward their money. Pay day has arrived and we must meet our debts; we hope our subscribers will do like wise. Our only excuse for sending these little dues is: *we are compelled to have money.* The amount of each is small; yet in the aggregate, they amount to something *quite handsome.* ATTENTION COMPANY!

☞ The publication of Mr. Turner's Report, which was handed to us the day previous to going to press, excludes several editorial articles prepared for this issue. This is not apologetic as our columns could not be better filled.

It is hardly necessary to mention that there is NO SPEAKER YET. When that shall *happen* we shall take great pleasure in recording it for the benefit of future generations.—Should we not mention the subject hereafter, it may be taken for granted that there's no "Speaker yet."

The Directors of the Western C. Rail Road met in this place on last Thursday, for the purpose of hearing read the Report of the Chief Engineer and locating the road. We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Turner for a copy of this Report; although it was not written with a view to publication, yet believing that it would be a matter of great interest to many, Mr. T. has kindly consented to its publication, which we give entire this week.

We learn that the route chosen by the directors, commences at the Depot of the N. C. Rail Road and runs to a point opposite Statesville, it being located no further. It will be seen from the Report, that the point of crossing the Catawba River is at Flat Rock, a distance of nearly 38 miles; about three miles further than a direct or air line. This difference arises from the fact that the Charter requires the road to be located by Statesville.

We learn that Maj. James E. Kerr, was appointed a Director in the place of A. H. Caldwell, resigned.

IT is not in the power of man to correct the *wilfully* erroneous opinions of another; if from ignorance aught is said or done, however prejudical to truth, then, the way is open to instil into his mind correct views on the subject under discussion. The message of President Pierce, tho' it is all the most fanatical Southron could desire, the most illiberal enthusiast could wish; yet it has not secured FRANKLIN PIERCE from the maledictions of his enemies. *They* say that the noble stand taken by him alongside the South is such as to embalm him in the affections of her people; they say that the message should be the sentiment of all who love the institutions of the "bonnie South;" yet, besides all this, besides his repeated expressions of most cordial sympathies; although he has staked himself, in language unmistakeable, for our dearest rights, they have no "confidence" in him.—They charge that he is an abolitionist, while at the same time they *profess* not to know that this same message incurred the vindictive hatred of Hale, and others of the same kidney, who heaped abuse upon abuse on the head of the President because of the stand he had taken for his country and the rights of the South.—To charge Mr. Pierce as being an abolitionist is false, and the accusers *know* it; hence the impossibility of correcting their opinions. Franklin Pierce has nobly stalked himself for the South; for this the whole phalanx of Northern Abolitionists, Freesoilers, and Know Noth ings have uttered a howl of discontent. For this Hale, Giddings and Seward—a trio of abolition blood hounds are combined against him; and for this Nnow Nothing papers of the South *chime* in with them.

A COLORED BIGAMIST CONVICTED.—On Thursday last, James Thomson, alias James Busch, a colored individual, was tried on an indictment for bigamy, in the Court of General sessions, Brooklyn, N. Y. It appears that he was married to a white and pretty good looking woman, named Ellen Vaughon, on the 10th of September last. The Rev. E. N. Johnson officiated on the occasion, He immediately after removed to Connecticut with his white wife, where he was arrested and brought back on a warrant issued on the complaint of his colored wife, to whom he had been married some years previously, and by whom he had three children. The two marriages being proved, the defendant was convicted and senteneed to the State prison for the term of ten years and four months. The woman Vaughon was aware of the fact that Busch had a black wife living when she married him, bnt she said she loved him better than could any white man, and so united her fortune with his.—*Petersburg Express.*

ACQUITTED.

T. J. Eccles, late Mail Agent on the Columbia and Charlotte Rail-Road, has been acquitted in the Federal Court at Charleston, of the first charge of robbing the mail. He is to be tried on five other counts in the indictment.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.
Salisbury, January 17th 1856.

To the President and Directors of the Western N. C. R. R. Company:

GENTLEMEN:—On the 5th of October last, I was honored by the appointment of Engineer to your Company, with instructions to proceed, with as little delay as possible, to locate the first section of the road, from the town of Salisbury, via Statesville and Newton to Morganton.

In view of these instructions I at once set about the organization of two Corps of Engineers for that purpose, and on the 26th of the same month they entered upon their duties in the field fully prepared with the necessary camp equipage, instruments and Stationary for effective service.

As the route indicated by the above instructions, occupied different ground from that covered by the survey for the N. C. & W. R. R. made under the direction of Col. Walter Gwynn, by myself, it became necessary to commence anew such an instrumental examination of the country as to enable me to decide upon the practicability and probable cost of such a route.

But the reconnoisance made in 1854, whilst making the above named survey, had so familiarized the general contour of the country to me, that I was the better enabled so to direct the preliminary surveys, as to accomplish your wishes with the least possible delay.

The country for examination, allotted to the Corps of Engineers on the first Division, was embraced within the counties of Rowan and Iredell, whilst that of the second Division, extending from the Catawba River to Morganton, through Catawba and Burke counties, was assigned to the other Corps.

Having thus divided the distance and duties of the two Corps, that on the second Division began near a favorable and accessable crossing of the Catawba River at Buffalo Shoals, and traced two several lines to Newton and thence one on to Morganton; but sufficient information in relation to this part of the road to enable me to recommend any particular line, has not yet been had, I therefore return to the Eastern terminus, and submit a description of that part of the line which we are prepared to locate.

Over the first Division, one continuous line was run, starting from the Depot of the N. C. R. R. at Salisbury, and crossing 1st Creek about 1000 feet below McCay's Mill, thence crossing the plank road with a heavy excavation near Burton Craige's quarter, and running on a spur of the main ridge to a point about 6 miles from Salisbury; the intervening country from this point to 2nd Creek being greatly broken by its tributaries, it became necessary, in order to pass it with our maximum grade, to run various trial lines, the result of which lead to the adoption of a crossing on second Creek near Gillihan's Bridge, from which place the line passes in a direct line to third Creek in the vicinity of Osborn Foard's, and about 2000 feet below the plank road Bridge. At this point we cross the stream at a favorable elevation and then ascend to the main ridge, dividing third and fourth Creeks, and so continue to the vicinity of Statesville; affording generally a very direct and cheap line. As the town of Statesville is separated from the main ridge by a deep ravine, various trial lines were run to ascertain the possibility of getting through the town without incurring too great cost.

From Statesville, to some point [illegible] Catawba River [illegible] tainable by the maximum grade, next engaged our attention; but as these two places were separated by high intervening ridges, which were themselves separated by deep valleys, much labor and a close reconnoisance was required to find a practicable line.

Three several lines were traced; the first passing South of the town and crossing third Creek near the mouth of Back Creek, thence up it to Davidson's Mill, here crossing the Creek, and along the spurs of the ridge dividing the waters of the Catawba from the Yadkin to its summit near Kyle's Cross Roads; a portion of this line not suiting our grades, we returned to Statesville, and started anew a line crossing third Creek at Bostian's, and thence by a gap in the ridge to the latter, with a crossing about 50 feet high, thence along the spurs of the ridge to the summit, at Kyle's Cross Roads, and thence to Buffalo Shoals by the Buffalo Shoal Road ridge and Bruner's Branch.

As this line presented features not so favorable as desired, it became necessary to look after a better one, and with this view a third line was traced commencing at Bostian's and crossing the mountain road at the head of Clark's Creek, thence down the Creek to a point half mile East of Jacob Parker's; at this point, the line crosses the Creek, passes through the ridge dividing Clark's Creek and Bruner's Branch and connects with the Buffalo Shoal ridge line one and half miles from the River.

This line, unlike the first, afforded a favorable approach to Buffalo Shoals, where we connect with the line traced on the 2nd Division crossing the River with a Bridge 625 feet long and at any desirable elevation.

This connection enabled us to determine the direction from Statesville to Newton, and Buffalo Shoal, being found South of a direct line between these points, another was traced, not only for the purpose of getting a more direct line, but also one with more favorable grades; this line diverges from the one last described about half mile east of Jacob Parker's and continues down Clark's Creek to a point about ¾ of a mile from its mouth; here the line inclines to the right, and passing by an easy curve along a ravine to a depression in the ridge, dividing Clark's Creek from Buffalo Shoal Creek, we emerge from the hills and enter the valley of the Catawba.

About 2500 feet further on, the line crosses Buffalo Shoal Creek, five feet above high water, thence with an easy grade, up the valley of the Catawba three and half miles to Flat Rock, a short distance above Lewis' Ferry. The River here runs from West to East a distance of nearly five miles; here also we can adopt any suitable elevation for crossing the River and connect with the line run from the Buffalo Shoal up the south side of the River.

This point of crossing, as ascertained by our survey, is nearly in a direct line from Statesville to Newton.

A fourth line was also run from Statesville along the ridge, dividing third and fourth Creeks about three miles, then inclining to the left and crossing third Creek blow Watts' Mill, thence ascending and cutting across the head waters of Back Creek to the Norton ridge, thence in the vicinity of the Lewis' Ferry road toward Buffalo Shoal Creek, crossing it, and thence by a very crooked line to the Catawba at Flat Rock, making the distance 40.75 miles from Salisbury.

In regard to this line, I have only to say that if the increased distance did not make it objectionable, a mere inspection of the profile certainly would.

The distance from Salisbury to the Flat Rock crossing of the Catawba River by the most direct practicable line, is 37.96 miles; whilst by the Buffalo Shoal route, to a point opposite, is 39,34 miles.

I will here take occasion to say, that the greatest obstacle to a direct line from Statesville to Newton, or any point on the Catawba, is, first, the crossing of Third Creek, and, secondly, the high interveneing ridge which separates the Catawba river from Buffalo Shoal Creek, heading nearly opposite the great bend of the Catawba and only a short distance from it, and running with a slight inclination towards the river a distance of about 10 miles and emptying itself into the Catawba one mile above Buffalo shoals.

Returning to Salisbury a more northern line was run beginning near Mrs. Knox's on the ridge between 3rd and 4th Creeks, and continuing down to a point one mile below Neely's mill, where it crosses Third Creek, thence over a high ridge between 3rd and 2nd Creeks to the latter, thence to a point on the first line run, making the distance by this line about 2½ miles greater and saving nothing in the cost of graduation.

From Second Creek, on the first line, the route was revised with reference to a proper connection with the North Carolina Rail Road at Salisbury and two different lines were run; one up Walnut Branch to its head, thence on a ridge to the head of McCay's mill pond, crossing First Creek at the old Bridge place, and thence by a direct line to the N. C. R. R. about 3900 feet South of the Depot.

The other crossing Walnut Branch and cutting through the ridge to the head of Bell's branch, thence down it and across First Creek below McCay's mill, and then to the N. C. R. R. Depot by a line running through the Northern part of town.

Thus it will be seen by an inspection of the maps and profiles of the several lines herewith submitted that a thorough examination of the country indicated by your instructions between Salisbury and the Catawba River has been made.

The point of junction of the two lines last described is distant from Salisbury about 9 miles and differ in length only about 200 feet. They are about equal in grades and differ but little in curvature, except that the Southern line has in one instance a 4-degree reverse curve, the only point on the line where a curve greater than 3 degrees is used.

But the line actually connecting with the N. C. R. R., and which may be regarded as the extension, is 1000 feet shorter than the Southern line. The estimated cost of the two lines being only approximate, and differing but little in amount, the real question to be determined is: *The point of connection with the N. C. R. R.* The Southern line connecting with a line running parallel to the N. C. R. Road about 3900 feet South of the depot, has 3600 feet of level grade, but owing to the fact that it passes over high embankments, or through deep cuttings through the town, only 900 feet are available for building purposes and this at a distance of 1800 feet from the Depot of the N. C. R. R. The Northern line (connecting a sideling by an 8 degree curve,) has 5500 feet of level grade. 1000 feet of it running parallel to the N. C. R. Road, affords convenient and accessable points for Passenger and Freight Depots common to both roads. In general the grade conforms more nearly to the natural surface of the ground, thereby rendering it more desirable for such buildings as the Company should have.

[illegible] the estimates, the cost of right of way through the town has not been considered, an item which may have a material bearing upon the location of the line, and to which I invite your attention; and here let me remark, that I cannot too forcibly impress the Board with the importance of securing the right of way with the least possible delay, not only through the town of Salisbury, but along the whole line.

Having thus described our labors it affords me great pleasure to be able to say, that we can get such a line as will compare favorably with any road in the country and especially one so broken as that over which we pass either in point of grade allignment or cost.

Yet, as the Charter requires the location to be made by Statesville, in justice to all the parties interested I cannot permit this opportunity to pass without a statement of the fact, that a line by the most favorable location near Statesville will cost an amount at least equal to $60,000 (the sum required to build bridges and culverts on Third and Back Creeks.) more than a line run South of Third Creek, to say nothing of the increased cost for graduation, superstructure and the working of the road.

THE FOLLOWING IS A SUMMARY OF DISTANCES.

(1) Distance from Station 0 at N. C. R. R. Depot in Salisbury, to Station 2038.173 opposite Flat Rock crossing 37.95 miles.

(2) Distance to a point near Buffalo Shoal crossing 34.019 miles.

(3) Distance by Buffalo Shoal and river line to a point opposite Flat Rock crossing 39.335 miles.

(4) Distance from Station 1834,50 to a point opposite Flat Rock on second Division 5.316 miles.

(5) Distance from Statesville to Flat Rock crossing by Buffalo Shoal Creek line 14.820 miles.

(6) Distance from Salisbury to a point opposite Statesville 25.95 miles

(7) Distance from a point opposite Statesville to Flat rock crossing of the Catawba 12.00 miles.

(8) Distance from Salisbury by the third Creek Church line, to Junction with first line near Mrs. Knox's 18,764 miles.

(9) Distance by air line from Salisbury to Flat Rock 34,5 miles.

(10) Distance by air line from Statesville to Flat Rock 10,5 miles.

Total No of miles run 124.50.

From the preceding summary it will be seen that notwithstanding we make a detour to the North, to pass by Statesville, the increased distance is only 9 per cent over an air line from Salisbury to Flat Rock, a point not far distant from a direct line from Salisbury to Morganton.

The line of approximate location from Salisbury to Flat Rock, on the Catawba River, as designated on the maps of our surveys is 38 miles in length, 30.35 miles of which are straight, being 80 pr cent of the whole distance; while 3.07 miles have no less radius than 5730 feet, leaving only 4.68 miles with a minimum radius of 1900 feet and a maximum grade of only 53 feet per mile, facts in relation to which it affords me great pleasure to congratulate the Company.

In conclusion, I am much gratified to be able to state that the respective surveys on each division have been thus far, conducted with dilligence and perseverance.

The preliminary surveys preparatory to a location of the line on the first Division having been completed, I respectfully submit the propriety of letting all or a portion of the first division as soon as located, by which time, plans, specifiications, and an estimate of the cost will be laid before you.

I have the honor to be gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JAMES C. TURNER,
CHIEF ENGINEER.

RAIL ROAD BANQUET.

The Committees of invitation and arrangements met in the Court House on Tuesday, when the resolution of the Directors of the N. C. Rail Road, passed on this subject at their late meeting in Salisbury, also the very polite and appropriate request of the President, Mr. Fisher, that after the completion of the Road, time enough should be given to get everything in good working order through the line, were read.

In consideration of these, the very inclement season, and consequent uncertainty as to when the Road can be completed and put in the order aforesaid, it was deemed best to postpone the appointment of the day, leaving the same to be determined upon at a subsequent meeting.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

UNIFORM OF LT-GENERAL SCOTT.—Gen. Scott has had a magnificent uniform coat made in New York. It is of dark blue cloth, lined throughout with black and yellow silk. The collar and wristbands are embroidered with heavy gold thread, representing a running vine, all of which was done with a needle and cost $50. The collar and lappels are after the style worn by Arch-Duke Charles, in which it can be used as a standing or rolling collar, and the lappels are thrown partly over the arms. Heavy gilt buttons adorn the coat, but are not made to button. A rich gold cord is attached, between the collar and the lappel, by which the coat can be fastened in front. The epaulettes that the General had during the Mexican war will adorn the coat. It will cost $180 when finished.

Later from Europe.
Arrival of the Steamer Atlantic.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.

The steamer Atlantic has arrived, with Liverpool dates of December 26.

Cotton was drooping, and buyers were asking a reduction. Sales since the Canada 24,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters. Stock 382,000 bales, including 191,000 bales American. Fair Orleans was quoted at 6 1-4d; middling 5 1-16d; fair uplands 5 7 8d; middling 5½d. Flour has declined 1s—Canal 41 a 42s. Corn has declined 2s—white 48s. Provisions are dull at unchanged rates. Consols 88 5-8. Sugar quiet. The bullion in the bank had decreased £324,000.

Peace negotiations were in *statu quo.* Princes Esterhazy had reached St. Petersburg with the ultimatum of the Western powers, but no reply had yet been given. Austria had informed Prussia of the contents of the ultimatum, and agreed to urge its acceptance by Russia. It was rumored that Denmark was about to join the Western powers. Count Buol had communicated the terms of the ultimatum to Prince Gortschakoff.

The Allies demand a strip of land along the Danube, in order to secure the free navigation of that river.

The Paris Chamber of Brokers had decided that the Russian loan should not be quoted on the bourse.

Six merchant vessels had been wrecked off Sulina, and 400 lives lost. It was reported that a French frigate had been wrecked off the coast of Spain and all on board had perished.

There was nothing from the seat of war except the details of the battle of Kars.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.

Cotton is dull—sales of 600 bales.—Flour higher—Ohio $8.56. Mixed corn 93½ cents.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, January 12.

Messrs. Banks, Fuller and Richardson to-day defined their views in a manner satisfactory to their respective adherents. A ballot was then had, when Banks lacked nine of an election.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

The Senate adjourned till Thursday.

The House took three unsuccessful ballots for Speaker.

SENATORIAL NOMINATION.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 12.

The Democrats of the Legislature have nominated Ex-Gov. Bigler for United States Senator.

WISCONSIN ELECTION.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.

Bashford, Anti-Nebraska, has taken the oath of office as Governor, the Supreme Court having decided in his favor. Barstow, Democrat, had previously been declared elected by the Legislature.

WASHINGTON RUMOR.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

It is stated here that England will give up her claim to a protectorate over the Musquito coast rather than go to war with the United States.

MARINE DISASTER.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.

The schooner Pacific, of Washington, North Carolina, was wrecked on Long Beach last Saturday. All hands perished except the mate.

DESPATCHES FROM MR. BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, Jan 11.

The despatches recently sent to Mr. Buchanan are of unusual length, the administration having supplied him with every document, together with instructions, on the prosecution of the Central American question.

THE NEWS FROM NICARAGUA.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.

Mr. Marcoleta has very important news, the particulars of which will be forwarded to morrow, from Nicaragua. The substance of it is that there is a general uprising of the citizens against Walker.—The principle men joined the opposition. Among them is a son of Rivas, and Rivas himself is virtually a mere prisoner of war in Walker's hands. The speedy overthrow of Walker is looked upon as the probable or certain result of the new movement.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.
ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALFAX, Jan. 16.—The steamer America arrived here this evening from Liverpool, with dates to Sunday, the 5th inst.

The great question of war or peace is still undecided. Peace prospects are not brighter, as Russia raises obstacles. The Czar's reply to the ultimatum of the Western Powers had not been received, but was expected by the 18th inst.

The rates of money were raising in England, and bullion was decreasing.

THE PEACE PROSPECTS.—The peace negotiations are becoming more complicated than ever. Esterhazy presented the proposals backed by Austria, to the Czar on the 28th ult., but Nesselrode's circular had previously put an interpretation on the third point which the allies cannot admit, namely: that Russia and Turkey shall mutually agree on the strength of the fleet to be kept in the Black Sea. The allies, on the other hand, demand of Russia to cede the mouth of the Danube which she refuses to do, hence the prospect of an amicable adjustment is very slight.

Nesselrode has addressed a circular to the representatives of Russia at foreign courts, stating that Russia accepts the third point of the ultimatum of the Western Powers, relative to the neutralization of the Black Sea, following sense: "That the right of Turkey to close the Straits be maintained, that no ships of war be admitted into the Black Sea except Russian and Turkish; that the number of ships be mutually arranged by Russia and Turkey, by special treaty by these two powers alone." The allies, of course, reject this interpretation.

Esterhazy reached Petersburg on the 29th, and on the next day laid his propositions before the Russian Cabinet. Count Buol subquently communicated to Prince Gortschakoff at Vienna the terms on which the Western Powers would assent to peace, stating those terms were approved by Austria. [These terms have been already published.]

Russia makes known in Nesselrode's circular her unwillingness to treat for the neutralization of the Black Sea, but it is expected that she will absolutely refuse to the cession of the territory required to keep open the Danube.

Appearances strongly indicate that Austria will not take the field against Russia unless assured of the active support of the German Bund.

The Western Gazette states that an additional article touching the third point has been added to the treaty of December 2d between Austria, France and England. It does not, however, impose on Austria the obligation to take part in the war in case Russia refuses to accept the third point as interpreted by Nesselrode.

The Russian Court is displeased with Baron Seebach's mission to St. Petersburg, and has sent Baron Manteufel to Dresden to demand positively to what extent Bavaria and Saxony have engaged themselves with the Western allies.

SWEDEN.—Advices from Sweden are very warlike. The military commaders have received instructions to have their regiments in the highest state of efficiency before Spring. The indications are that in accordance with the secret article of the treaty, Sweden will take the field in the Spring.

THE LATEST.—A grand Council of War is to be held in Paris, to collect, interchange and consider all possible information relative to the war.

The Louisville Jonrnal of the 4th instant says: "A Mrs. Rhodes, of this city, on Thursday last had four babies at a birth—two boys and two girls. They are all very well indeed, and the mother is much better than could be expected. We have spoken of her as 'a Mrs. Rhodes,' but we beg her pardon—she is the Mrs. Rhodes. We hope she is a good American for if the Sag-Nicht women are breeding at such a rate, the condition of affairs is alarming."

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan 12, 1856.

SENATE.—The Senate is not in session to-day.

HOUSE.—Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, moved that the resolution confining the debate to ten minute speeches be suspended till Wednesday, unless otherwise ordered.

The reason he gave for this motion was that the candidates for the speakership will find it impossible to define their positions in accordance with Mr. Zollicoffer's resolution, adopted yesterday, within so short a speech.

He offered for the use of candidates a scrap-book, containing all the party platforms for the last twenty years; also, the ancient platforms, the Constitution and Declaration of Independence. He would also present them the Bible, had it not been removed from the Congressional library in order to make room for the works of Eugene Sue. [Laughter.]

A debate ensued in which several members expressed their opposition to turning the House into a debating society, and opening a boundless sea of debate.

Mr. Richardson thought he could get through his part of the performance under the 10 minute rule, and Mr. Campbell, at his request, withdrew his motion to rescind it.

Mr Humphrey Marshall suggested that the batchhes of interrogatories to the candidates be filed, and that the candidates should reply in printed publications at their leisure.

Mr. Richardson replied to the series of written interrogatories propounded by Mr. Zolicoffer, and commanded the marked attention of the members and of the audience thronging the galleries.

Mr. Richardson said that in voting for the Kansas Nebraska bill, he intended the people of the territories to decide the question of slavery themselves, and he would admit them as States with or without slavery. He had said that slavery would not go there, but he never urged that as a reason why he voted for the bill. As to the constitutionality of the Wilmot proviso, he voted for the principle applicable to the Mexican acquisition, in a sprit of compromise, but it would be unjust to incorporate it in a territorial bill. In his judgment, the constitution does not carry sl very into the territories, but it protects both sections of the county alike.

There was much squabling as to the order of proceedings, and it was finally decided that all the candida es should answer Mr. Zollicoffer's queries before others were propounded.

Mr. Banks was then called out, and members drew up their chairs around him. He did not feel obliged, he said, to answer the questions. He had not solicited the support of any. He said of his friends as Othello said of his wife, "They had eyes and they chose me." He distinctly remarked that he did not regard the Kansas bill as promotive of the formation of Free States. He believed in the constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso; but did not believe that the constitution carries slavery into the territories. He recognized the right of the protection of property at the North and South alike—but not property in man. He believed the constitution an instrument of freedom, and Congress wrong in repealing the Missouri Compromise. [Applause from the Republicans, and confusion, with cries for Mr. Fuller.]

Mr. Fuller said he was ready at any time to retire from this field protracted contest. He did not regard the Kansas bill as promotive either of free or slave States, and had never advocated the constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso. Slavery exists indepenly of the constitution. Congress, therefore, had no right to legislate slavery into or out of the territories, and only the right to legislate so far as to protect the citizens in the enjoyment of their property.

Mr. Pennington was then called for loudly He said he had no idea so obscure and unpromising a candidate as himself would be required to define his position. He was outside of the triangle. [Laughter.] He most respectfully declined to make a reply, but would do so when the House seriously intended to use his name in connection with the speakership. was of no consequence what were the individual opinions of the presidng officer.

Impatient cries from all quarters of "Call the roll" "Vote,' &c.

Mr. Barksdale asked Mr. Banks, "Are you now a member of the Know-Nothing party? Are you in favor of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia? Do you wish to promote an equality between the white and black races by legislation? Are you in favor of the entire exclusion of naturalized citizens and Catholics from office? Are you in favor of the modification of the tariff, as you were last session?"

Mr. Kennett—I should like to know whether either of the candidates believe in a future state, and, provided each answer in the affirmative, I desire to know whether in a free or a slave state? [Excessive laughter.]

Mr. Barksdale, advancing towards Mr. Kennett excitedly, inquired—Do you intend to cast a reflection on me? I hurl it back with scorn and contempt.

Deafening calls of "Order," nearly all the members on their feet, and various unsuccessful motions to adjourn.

Mr. Kennett—No difficulty, in or out of the Hall, shall intimidate me. I say to the House, that my suggestion was merely jocular.

Mr. Barksdale—I treat it with scorn and contempt, sir.

Order was finally restored.

Mr. Richardson replied negatively to Mr. Barksdale's interrogatories, preferred doing so in his own way, leaving gentlemen to draw their own inferences. He was nominated by Democrats and Americans, (the latter being the larger portion in his district,) and by them elected. He refered to the records of last year for his views on the Tariff. He had adopted the maxim of Junius—"It is unfortunate for a man to spend any considerable portion of his time in commenting on his own work." [Laughter.] As to the equality of the white and black races, he believed, in the language of the Declaration of Independence, that all men were created equal. He had adopted the idea that the weaker race will be absorbed in the stronger—that was universal law; but whether the white or the black race was superior, he would wait for the full development of the future. [Laughter, and cries of "Good!"] As to the other questions propounded, they were subordinate to that of prohibting slavery in Kansas. He would not ask any man what he thought of this or that measure, but would unite with all to interdict slavery in the Territories.

Mr. Fuller answered that he was not in favor of the retoration of the Missouri restriction, and was opposed to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. He did not believe in the equality of the white and black races. He thought with Washington, that the best policy of the government was, to appoint native born citizens to office in preference to those of foegin birth. He would proscribe no man for his religion, but would accord to all the largest liberty of opinion. He did not desire to exclude foreigners from coming hither, and would invite them to settle the public territory and build up for themselves homes, but, in all matters of legislation and adminstration, Americans should govern America. [Applause from the Americans.]

Mr. Richardson answered various questions on the subject of slavery, propounded by Mr. Bingham.

Each party appeared to be entirely satisfied with the responses of its candidate.

The House then proceded to another vote for Speaker, which resulted as follows:—

Banks,	94	Fuller,	34.
Richardson,	69	Pennington,	7

And Messrs. Williams, Henry, Bennett and Porter each one.

Necessary to a choice, 104.

The House then adjourned.

WAR WITH ENGLAND.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.

The country at this moment is on the eve of a war. Our tardy demands on England for redress in the Crampton affair are at last replied to by a ridicule of our pretensions, and a refusal to recognize the enlistment of recruits for the British service by her Minister at Washington, as a violation of international law. She here assumes the right of construction as she had previously done in the case of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty.

We are further informed that the Atlantic has brought to Washington intelligence of the fact that a reinforcement to the British west India fleet has been determined upon, and will sail shortly for this country.

A protest has been sent by the British government against the recognition of the new Nicaraguan government by the United States. This is sheer hypocrisy. The recognition of Walker's government by the United States would prove of vital importatce to Great Britain in her controversy with this country. But here she is again disappointed.

NEW FIRM.

McNEELY, MOCK & GAITHER

HAVE taken the old stand of Jenkins, Roberts & Co., and will continue the Mercantile business in all its branches, as heretofore done by the old firm, and are now receiving a good assortment of

Goods for the Winter Season,

which will be sold very cheap. We solicit the attention of the o'd customers and public generally, who are respectfully invited to call and examine our Goods, as bargains will be sold.

Jan. 22, 1856. 32-tf.

Clover Seed.

ORCHARD & HERD GRASS SEED. A supply fresh, and of warranted quality, just received.

SILL & SILL.
DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS.

Jan. 22, 1856. 32-2w.

A GREAT DAY AHEAD!!
Saint Valentines Day,

14TH FEBRUARY, 1856.

THE subscriber has just received direct from New York and Philadelphia, over *Three Thousand Valentines* or Saint Valentines day. In point of beauty, elegance and finish they are superior to any ever before offered.

Orders will be filled and promptly furnished by mail free of postage, to any point at the following rates.

MARKS.	PATTERNS	$ cts.
A	20	6
B	24	12
C	24	25
D	24	37
E	12	50
F	12	75
G	12	1 00
H	6	1 50
I	6	2 00
J	3	3 00

ENVELOPS FOR VALENTINES.

Small size, 6 cts., medium 12½, large size 25 cents each.

Comic Valentines.

Over 2000 Comic Valentines of the richest and rarest kind for town and country. Small size 12½ cents per dozen—large size 25 cents per dozen.

Valentine Letter Writers 12½ cents each.—Orders for Valentines should be sent in early that they may be attended to in time.

J. H. ENNISS, Bookseller.
Jan. 22, 1856 32—tf.

REV. JOHN C. AVERITT, A. M.

WILL open a School at Salisbury Male Academy, on Monday 21st inst.

January 14, 1856. 31—2w.

Negroes to Hire.

THE subscriber has several Negro Women which he will hire out until the 1st January 1857.

A. HENDERSON.
January 8, 1856. 30—3w.

GUANO.—The Fredericksburg, Virginia Herald says that $300,000 worth of guano is consumed in the district which furnishes wheat and corn to that market. The wheat sales, it says, amounted to $608.006, from which it appears that the *cost of guano the present season has been nearly one half of the wheat sales!*

For the Banner.

MESSRS EDITORS.—Please announce the following ticket for Intendant of Police, and Commissioners, for the town of Salisbury, and oblige

MANY CITIZENS.

FOR INTENDANT OF POLICE.

Col. J. M. Brown.

FOR COMMISSIONERS.

SOUTH WARD.

JOHN SHUMAN, Sr. W. M. BARKER.

EAST WARD,

MICHAEL DAVIS, JAMES CLARK.

NORTH WARD,

JAMES E. KERR, JOHN I. SHAVER.

WEST WARD,

A. MURPHY, CHARLES F. BAKER.

For Intendant of Police.

D. A. DAVIS.

NORTH WARD.

JOHN I. SHAVER, JAMES E. KERR.

EAST WARD.

WM. H. SMITH, WM. MURPHY.

SOUTH WARD.

THOS. E. BROWN, HENRY CASPER.

WEST WARD.

JOHN M. COFFIN, WM. OVERMAN.

MANY CITIZENS.

MARRIAGES.

On Wednesday January 16th, in New York City, by the Rev. J. J. Lyons, Mr MYER MYERS, of Salisbury, to Miss GRACE ROSA HART, of the former place.

In this town, on the 9th instant, by Obadiah Woodson, Esq., Mr. JACOB CAUBLE, to Miss MARIA BROWN.

At Mount Pleasant, by N. Lefler, Esq., on the 17th instant, Mr. J. W. WILLIAMS, and Miss CRISSA BLALOCK, all of Cabarrus.

COMMERCIAL

Salisbury Market.—Jan. 22, 1856

[CORRECTED WEEKLY, BY W. J. MILLS]

Apples, (dried)	50 a $	Nails,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	11 a 12	Oats,	33 a 35
Cotton,	7 a 8½	Coffee,	14 a 15
Irish Potatoes,	40 a 50	Corn,	45 a50
Sweet do.	50	Butter,	12 a 15
Sugar brown,	10 a 12	Iron,	4 a 5
Do. loaf,	12½ a 13½	Tallow,	12½
Cotton Yarn,	80 a 85	Wheat,	$1½ a 137
Salt per sack	$2¾ a 0000	Molasses	60 a 70
Flour, bbl.	$725 a $7½	Eggs,	6½ a8
Feathers, lb.	35 a 37½	Lard,	12 a 14
Chickens per doz.	$1½ a 1½	Peas,	40 a50
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Corn Meal	60 a 62
Whiskey,	45 a 50	Wool,	25 a 30

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Jan 16, 1856

BACON—	15 a 16	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX-	24 a 00	Cuba,	32 a 45
CANDLES F	18 a 20	Orleans,	50 a 00
Adamanti'e	23 a 30	NAILS—	5½ a 5¾
Sperm	50 a	OILS—	
COFFEE; rio	12 a 13	Linseed,	$1½ a
Laguira,	13½ a	Tanners',	60 a 80
St Domingo	00 a 00	SALT—	
COTTON—		Liv'p, sack	1 75 a
Fair to good	8 a 8½	Alum, bu.	75a
Ordinary,	00 a 00	SEED—	
DOMESTIC GOODS-		Flaxseed	a 1 50
Bro Sheetin's	7½ a 8	Clover pr lb	12½ a 15
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	SPIRITS—	
FEATHERS-	40 a00	Pea'h Brandy	1 00 a
FLOUR—		Apple "	60 a 00
Family,	$8 75 a 000	N C Whisk'y	57 a 60
Superfi'e	$8 50 a 000	Northern "	55 a 60
Fine,	$8 00 a 0000	N E Rum,	60 a 65
Scratch'd	$775 000	Jam'ca Rum	$2 a 2 00
GRAIN—		Fr. Brandy,	$4 a 6 00
Corn,	70	Americ'n Gin	75 a 80
Wheat,	160 a 0 00	Holland "	1 50a2 00
Oats,	40 a	SUGAR—	
Peas,	a 70	Loaf,	11 a 12½
Rye,	1 10 a	Crushed,	10 a 12½
IRON—		St. Croix,	9½ a10
Swed's co. bar,	a 5½	Porto Rico,	8½ a 10
Ditto, wide,	6 a 7	N. Orleans,	8 a 9
English,	4½a	TALLOW—	a 12
LARD—	13 a 14	WOOL—	14 a 15
LEAD—	8½ a	BUTTER—plb	20 a 25

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY LUTTERLOH & ELLIOTT,

General Commission & Forwarding Merchants

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan 16, 1856.

BACON—		COFFEE, per lb.	
Hams,	15 a 16	Java.	16 a 18
Middlings	14 a 000	Laguayra	13 a 14
Should.rs	12 a 12½	Rio	11¾a 13½
Hog round	00 a 14	St Domingo	12 a 14
LARD. N C—	14a 15	COTTON,	8¼a 00
BUTTER—	25 a 30	CORN MEAL,	
CHICKENS-	15 a20	per bush.	95 a 100
TURKEYS	1 25a 1 30	FEATHERS,	
SALT—		per lb.	45 a 50
Alum p bu	50 a 55	FISH, per bbl.,	
Liv'rpool s.		Macker'l No 1	a00 00
ground	1 35 a 1 40	do. No 2	a12 00
do. fine	1 70 a 0 00	do No 3	$ 000.a0 00
SUGARS—		Herrings,	
Porto Rico	9a 9½	East	4 50 a 6 00
N. Orleans	5 a 7	FLOUR, per bbl.	
Muscovado	5½ a 7	Canal	950 a975 00
Loaf & crn.	9½ a 11	N C br	825 a 950
Clarifi'd and		OATS,	50 a 55
Granulated	7½ a 9	BEANS,	000 a 1 40
TALLOW—	12 a 12½	LIQUORS, pr gal	dom.
BEESWAX,	24 a 25	Whiskey	48 a 50
PEA NUTS	1 50 a 1 33	N E Rum	50 a 55
POTATOES	1. $6 p b.	Gin	50 a 55
EGGS, pr doz.	25 a 28	Brandy	50 a 55
CORN,	82 a 0 90	do Apple	75 a 1 00

CHALESTON PRICES CUURENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY W. S. LAWTON & Co.

Factors, Forwarding & Commisson Merchants.

CHARLESTON, S. C Jan. 18., 1856.

COTTON—UPLAND—The receipt since our last reached 9500 bales and the sales 12542 bales at 8 a 9¾ cents.

RICE—Clean	4½ to 5½c
GRAIN—Red Wheat,	$1 90 $1 95
White do.	$1 95 $1 98
Corn	80 a 88
PEAS,	95 a 000
OATS,	45 a 00
FLOUR, per bag	4½ a 5
do. barrel	9½ a 9¾
BACON, hog round	14 a 14½
TOBACCO, N. C. and Va.	15 a 50
PAPER, Printing, per ream	$2½ a 6
COFFEE, Rio	11½ a 12½
SUGAR, Brown & White	8 a 9½
SALT, per sack,	1 05 a 1 10
SEA ISLAND GINS, each	$120 a 150

Will get out 400 to 500 lbs per day. We are agents for these Gins.

300 PACKAGES
FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES,

&c, &c., &c., &c.

SILL & SILL,

DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOTEL,

SALISBURY, N. C.

Respectfully announce that they are now receiving and opening, a large, and entirely fresh stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Paint, Varnishes, Brushes, Perfumery, Fancy and Miscellaneous Articles &c &c.

all which, have been very recently selected by one of the firm; with the utmost care, and a scrupulous regard to genuineness and purity.

They deem it almost needless to say, that it shall be their constant aim, as heretofore, to merit a continuance of that liberal patronage which they have received—for which, and the generous sympathy, so generally, manifested for them, on the occasion of their late misfortune by fire, they beg to express their profound and heartfelt gratitude.

Salisbury, Jan. 22, 1856. 32-tf.

Common Schools
FOR ROWAN COUNTY.

THE Chairman reported to the Board of Superintendents, at a meeting held on the 3d instant; That the returns made by the Committee-men of the several Districts, show the number of children from five to twenty-one years of age to be: Males 2028, Females 1859. The number taught in the Public Schools was—Males 1080, Females 879. The branches of education taught were Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography. The amount paid out by the Chairman on account of the Common Schools was $3,983 93.

The sum of $5,400 was distributed by the Board of Superintendent among the Districts. The following Table shows the amount allowed to each district:

District No.	Sum	District No.	Sum	District No.	Sum	District No.	Sum
1	$120	13	$140	25	$140	37	$120
2	140	14	140	26	100	38	120
3	100	15	120	27	420	39	120
4	80	16	80	28	120	40	80
5	80	17	120	29	80	41	120
6	100	18	100	30	80	42	100
7	80	19	120	31	80	43	100
8	80	20	80	32	120	44	300
9	80	21	80	33	100	45	80
10	80	22	120	34	120	46	120
11	100	23	100	35	100	47	80
12	140	24	120	36	100		

The income of the Board is derived from the following sources:

Dividends in 88 shares Stock in B. C F,	$880.00
Re'ed from Literary Fund of the State,	2,958,96
School Tax,	1,715 50
Interest on two State Bonds 6 months,	60,00

James E. Kerr, James F. Bell and D. A. Davis were appointed to constitute the Examining Committee for the present year. The election of Committee-men will be held hereafter on the first Saturday in April at the school-house in each district, and the persons elected enter upon the discharge of the duties of Committee-men on the first Monday of May following.—The Committee-men now in office will continue to act as such until the first Monday in May next.

The following persons were appointed by the Board of Superintendents to hold the elections for Committee men in their several districts, to wit:

In Dist. No.	1	Jno. L. Hedrick, Jno. E. Deaton
"	2	Jno. Leazer, Hugh F. McKnight.
"	3	J. F. McCorkle Jas. K. McNeely
"	4	Robert Knox, David Goodman.
"	5	James Kerr, W. B. Wood.
"	6	John W. Steel, Nelson Dry.
"	7	John Henly, John W. Turner.
"	8	Tobias File, Richard Culberston
"	9	O. G. Foard, Thos. Barber, Jr.
"	10	Alexander Brown, Jno. F Foard
"	11	John C. Graham, Henry Baker.
"	12	Jacob Deal, Daniel W. Ramer.
"	13	Allison Stirewalt, Eli F. Sherrill
"	14	John Sloop, Phillip A. Correll.
"	15	Chas. L. Partee, Daniel Lipe.
"	16	John Albright, Levi Lawrence.
"	17	Jesse Lyrely, Daniel Menas.
"	18	James Thomason, John Marlin.
"	19	W. Thomason, Milus Agner.
"	20	John Gardner, David Watson.
"	21	C. R. Miller, J. P. Wiseman.
"	22	Geo. Rendleman, M. Bostian.
"	23	Dan. Eddleman, J. L. Graeber.
"	24	Moses Shuping, D. Roseman.
"	25	E. E. Phillips, P. Misenheimer.
"	26	John Julian, Jno. W. Fisher.
"	27	O. Woodson, B. F. Fraley.
"	28	John H. Cress, J. Swisher,
"	29	Sabret S. Trott, A. Shoaf.
"	30	D. W. Smith, Geo. W. Smith,
"	31	Alex. Shemwell. Peter Long.
"	32	Wm. A. Walton, H. A. Walton.
"	33	Geo. Cauble, Soloman Brown.
"	34	Jacob Klutts, Simeon Klutts.
"	35	Caleb Heileg. Elias Beaver.
"	36	P. N. Heilig, Stephen Brady.
"	37	John Trexler, D. Barringer.
"	38	S. J. Peeler, Thos. Earnhardt.
"	39	Loenard Hoffner, Wiley Bean.
"	40	Jesse Ribelin, George Bame.
"	41	Moses G. Morgan, Aaron Miller.
"	42	Abram Shaver, Richard Parker.
"	43	Geo, Crotzer, John Canup.
"	44	J. C. Barnhard, R. J. Holmes.
"	45	Samuel Lucky, J. G. Ramsay.
"	46	Thos. Barber, Sen, J. McKnight
"	47	Levi Casper, Edward Moss.

D. A. DAVIS, Chairman.

Jan. 22, 1855. 32—2w.

Executor's Sale.

I WILL Sell at the late dwelling house of James Coleman, dec'd, on Thursday the 31st instant, EIGHT OR TEN

Likely Negroes,

of different ages and sexes. Also, about

220 Acres of Land.

The tract on which the said James Coleman formerly lived. This land is situated in a good neighborhood, about one mile West of Coddle Creek Church on Rocky River. There is a good dwelling house on said tract of Land, a good barn, corn crib, two good negro houses, smoke house, &c., with a spring of excellent water, convenient to the dwelling house, with three or four other good springs upon the tract. The land is well timbered and the place in good repair. The soil is equal in fortility to the best of the Rocky River Lands, and for productiveness this land will compare favorably with the best farming lands in Western North Carolina.

Persons wishing to buy a farm will miss a great bargain in the sale of this land if they do not take care.

There will be other property sold at the same time and place. Terms made known on the day of sale.

DANIEL COLEMAN, *Ex.*

Jan. 15, 1856. 2t—31.

Job Work done here.

IN NEAT ORDER.

China, Glass & Queensware.

TEA & Chamber Sets, in various styles; also a general assortment of Goblets, Tumblers, Wines, &c, &c, for sale by

J. V. & T. SYMONS & CO.

Jan. 1, 1856. 30—

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

CABINET WARE ROOMS,

On Main Street, Salisbury, N. C.

WE, the undersigned, having entered into copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

CABINET BUSINESS,

in Salisbury, would respectfully solicit the attention of the people of the surrounding country, and the public generally, to favor us with a call. Our rooms are opposite the Rowan House, at the old and well known stand of Rowzee & Co., where we have, and keep constantly on hand, a splended assortment of Furniture, and are constantly manufacturing in in the latest, neatest, and best styles. We are prepared to do all kinds of turning in the wood line at a short notice. All those that want turning done will find it to their intirest to give us a trial. Those wanting anything in our line will please give us a call and hear our prices, we are detetmined to sell low for cash. We keep constantly on hand Dressing Buteaus, plain do. d., French Bedsteads, Common, do. do., Rocking Chairs. Sofas, Dining Tables, Secretaries and Bookcases, Ladies Workstands, Wardrobes, Corner Cupboards Washstands, Candlestands, Patent Shower Baths &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of Coffins constantly kept on hand. Repairing done at a short notice.

WM. WILHELM,
HENRY MOORE.

Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 1, 1856. 39—1y.

PROSPECTUS OF

'The Western Sentinel,'

A Democratic & Family Journal.

SOLICITED by many citizens of Forsyth and surrounding Counties, the undersigned proposes to publish, in the town of Winston, North Carolina, a Weekly Newspaper under the above title.

The increasing public interests of our section, and of Western Carolina generally; the enlarged appreciation of the reading public; and the demand for a local journal at the seat of our County government, seem to favor the establishment at Winston of a journal of the character proposed.

The "SENTINEL" will be devoted to Morality, Pure Literature, Republican Principles, General Intelligence, and all the interests of the people. It will be the aim of the publisher to render it a repository of pleasing and profitable reading, a faithful record of events, and an agreeable companion to the Home Circle.

In matters of public policy, both National and State, it will yield an unwavering support to Democratic measures, and a zealous advocacy of the Democratic cause; sustaining to the height of its ability the principles of the Baltimore Democratic platform of 1852, as agreed upon by the Party, and sanctioned by a large majority of the American People.

Against the recently organized "Know Nothing," or "Native American" movement, the *Sentinel* will take decided and unequivocal ground; regarding the creation of a religious test as qualification for public office, at variance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, opposed to every principle of Republicanism, and worthy only the ignorance and intolerance of a darker age. Acting from a firm conviction that honesty, capability, and fidelity to the Constitution, (aside from political principle,) are sufficient requisites in candidates for offices under a Republican form of government, we shall oppose any organization, whether secret or open, that seeks to create a barrier between the native and adopted citizen, or to deprive either of the right and privileges enjoyed under the Constitution and Laws, as they stand. In short, our position and sentiment upon this subject will be: PRINCIPLES—not birth-place; MEASURES—not men.

The paper will be devote ly attached to the Union of the States, while maintaining a jealous guardianship of their individual rights: advocating as the only guarantee of the perpetuity of the Union, a strict and faithful adherence, under all circumstances, to the Federal Constitution.

With the increased mail facilities afforded by the completion of the North Carolina Railroad, and the advantages of a daily arrival, the *Sentinel* will contain the latest and most reliable intelligence.

Especial care and attention will be bestowed upon the Editorial Department, and with the assistance of intelligent correspondents, it is hoped that the original portion of the publication may form a pleasing and attractive feature.

While the tone of the "Sentinel" upon all subjects, will be fearless and independent, its columns will be entirely free from the low slang and billingsgate rethoric so conspicuous in some of the political journals of the day.

The first number will be issued in the month of April next.

The "Sentinel" will be printed weekly, from new type, on a large sheet, at the price of Two Dollars per year, in advance; two dollars and a half after six mouts, or three dollars after the close of the subscription year. To any one procuring ten subscribers, and paying the cash in advance, the paper will be furnished one year, gratis.

F. E. BONER.

Winston, Dec., 1855.

DAILY STAGE LINE.

THE subscriber would inform the Traveling public, that he is running a daily line of Stages, (except Sunday) from CHERAW, S. C., to Wadesborough, Carolina Female College and Cedar Hill in Anson County, N. C., and a Tri Weekly Line through to Salisbury by the above places, and Center, Albamarle and Gold Hill.

Leave Cheraw Daily, (ccept Sunday) for Wadesborough, Carolina Female College and Cedar Hill, immediately after the arrival of the Cars, say 7 A. M., leave Cedar Hill, daily (except Sunday) 5 A. M., C. F. College 6 A. M. and Wadesborough 9 A. M.

The tri-weekly line to Salisbury will leave Cheraw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 A. M. and arrive at Salisbury next day at 4 P. M.

Leave Salisbury same days at 7 A. M., reach Cheraw next day at 2½ P. M.

DAVID CARPENTER, CONTRACTOR.

Oct. 20. 1855. 20—c.o.w4t.

*** Charleston Standard please copy every other week, for four times and forward bill to the subscriber at Cedar Hill, Anson Co., N. C.

D. C.

OYSTERS.

SEE the Proprietor of the ROWAN HOUSE, and make arrangements to have your family supplied with the richest, freshest and largest Oysters of the season—direct from Norfolk, in less than 24 hours—in nice kegs, (sizes to suit purchasers.) By engaging, you can get them at $1.12½ per keg, containing each half gallon; or $12 per dozen.

Dec. 11, 1855. 27—tf.

Advertising.

THE REPUBLICAN BANNER now has a weekly circulation of over *ONE THOUSAND* and advertisers will find it an excellent medium through which to make known their business.

April 14, 1854.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to us, are respectfully called upon to pay up by the 15th of February next, as we must have money and longer indulgence will not be given, those failing to comply with this notice may expect to settle with an officer.

We have on hand a large lot of Ready-made Clothing, Blankets, Hats, Boots, Shoes and Carpeting which we will sell cheaper than ever in order to close out our winter stock.

We return our thanks for the liberal patronage received, and hope to merit an increase.

RICHWINE & HARRISON.

January 8, 1856. 30—3m.

S. W. WESTBROOKS,

Proprietor of the Guilford Pomological Gardens and Nurseries.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of our Southern citizens to his select collection of native and acclimated varieties of Fruit Trees, embracing some 40,000 trees of the following varieties, viz: Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Apricot, Cherry, Nectarine, Almond, also a choice assortment of Grapevines, Raspberries, Strawberries, etc., etc.

All orders, accompanied with the cash, will receive prompt attention and the Trees neatly packed and directed to any portion of the country.

P. S.—Persons wishing Ornamental Trees can be supplied.

Catalogue of Fruit Trees &c., at this office for distribution.

December, 4 1855. 3m26.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscribers have opened in the town of Salisbury, at the Mansion Hotel; a large assortment of

Ready-made Clothing

and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

We respectfully invite the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country to give us a call, as we flatter ourselves that we are able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give us their patronage. We return our cordial thanks to the citizens of Salisbury, for the flattering appreciation we have received, and hope by close application to business to merit a continuance of the same.

F. H. BAUM & CO.

Jan. 8, 1856. 30—tf.

P. S. Remember the Mansion Hotel.

New Cash STORE.

THE subscribers having taken the old stand lately occupied by W. J. Mills, one door above the HARDWARE STORE, take this method of announcing to the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, that they are receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, a large and well selected Stock of

Fall & Winter Goods.

Ladies & Gentlemen's Dress Goods,

Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Silks, plain and Figuard Satins, French & English Merenos, Alpaccas, Delanes, Poplins, Plaids and Prints, Broadcloth, Doe Skin and Fancy Cassimeres, Silk and Cotton Velvets, Satins, Jeans & Kerseys.

Ready-Made Clothing,

Blk. Ribb'd, Fancy, Beaver & Drab Over Coats, Super Fine Black Cloth Dress Coats, Blk. Ridd'd, do., Tweed do., Fancy Plush, and fine Velvet Vests, Fancy Cass & Tweed Pants, Shirts, Plain and Fancy Wool Shirts and Drawers.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Mens Cal and Kip Boots, common do., Mens Calf Brogans, Goat do., Enameled Congress, Womens Kid Excelsiors, Enameled do., Oxford Gaitors, Lasting fig'd do., Misses Enameled do., do. S. Heeled Boots and Childrens Shoes,

In addition to the above, we have a large and varied stock of Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Ribbons, Lace, Edging, Inserting, Fringe, Hosery, Gloves, Kid, Silk, Lisle, Thread, Worstead &c., Ticking, Osnaburgs, Sheetings, Yarn, &c., Sugar, Coffee, Spice, Pepper, Indigo & Madder, Cheese, Mackerell No. 1, 2 & 3, together with everything usually kept in retail Stores, which we offer low for cash or at short credit. Persons visiting Salisbury, will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell.

☞ All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

J. V. & T. SYMONS & CO.

Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 27, 1855. 25—tf.

SALE OF LAND.

By order of the Court of Equity I shall offer

60 Acres of Land

for Sale on the 28th day of January next, at the premises, being the lands owned by John Josey, deceased, adjoining the lands of Samuel Shine, Frederick Josey, Paul Miller and others; sold upon the petition of Moses A. Festerman Guard., and others. Terms of sale, six months credit, bond and security. This tract will be sold subject to a rent of ten months. P. A. $2 50

102 Acres of Land

FOR sale at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 5th day of February (being Tuesday of Feb. Court,) being the Lands formerly owned by George Lipe, deceased, situated on the waters of Grant's Creek, adjoining the lands of Daniel Lipe, Sen., Jacob Shuping, Aaron Lipe and others; sold upon the petition of Daniel Lipe and others. Terms of sale, six months credit, bond and security. P. A. $2 50

109 Acres of Land

FOR sal at the Court House, on the 5th day of February next, being Tuesday of February County Court; being a part of the Turner Lands, sold upon petition of Wm. Turner and others. Terms of sale nine months credit, bond and security. The biddings for this tract will be obened at $550,00. P. A $2 50.

L. BLACKMER, C. M. E.

Salisbury, Dec. 4, 1855. 28—4w.

*** For other sales see Watchman and Herald.

Notice.

THE susscriber will offer for sale in the town of Newton, on the 22d day of January inst., (it being Tuesday of Court,) one LOT facing the Court House, on which there is a large NEW STORE HOUSE, sixty feet long by thirty-two wide, and two stories high. The said house is in the most business part of the town. Also two other Lots, with a dwelling house upon one of them. Terms made known on day of sale.

J. M. BOST.

Jan. 5th, 1856 30—2w.

From the Home Journal.

THE PRESENTIMENT.

BY PAUL H. HAYNE.

Over her face, so tender and meek,
The light of a prophecy lies,
That hath silvered the red of the rose on her cheek,
And chastened the thought in her eyes.

Beautiful eyes with an inward glance
To the spirit's mystical deep;
Lost in the languid gleam of a trance,
More solemn and saintly than sleep.

It hints of a world which is alien and dim,
Of a nature that hovers between
The discord of earth, and the seraphim's hymn,
On the verge of the palid—unseen,

And forever and ever she seems to hear
The voice of a charmer implore,
"Come! enter the life that is noble, and clear;
Come grow to my heart once more."

And forever and ever she mutely turns,
From a mortal lover's sighs;
And fainter the red of the rose-flush burns,
And deeper the thought in her eyes.

The seeds are warm of the churchyard flowers,
That shall blossom about her rest,
And the bird that shall sing by the old church tower,
Is already fledged in its nest.

And so when a blander summer shall smile,
On some eve of soft July,
We will lend to the dust her beauty awhile,
'Neath the hush af a moonless sky.

And later still, shall the churchyard flowers
Gleam nigh with a white increase;
And a bird outpour, by the old church towers,
A plaintive poem of peace.

GEN. LEWIS CASS.—Speaking of the purpose of Gen. Cass not to be a candidate before the Cincinnati Convention, the Albany Argus remarks: "We know not whether his countrymen will consent that his wish for retirement shall be gratified. However that may be, when his public service is ended, he will go down to his final rest honored by a larger share of the respect, confidence, and love of his fellow citizens of every section of the Union, than often cheers the declining years of any public servant."

A TRUE MOTHER.—A writer beautifully remarks that a man's mother is the representative of his Maker. Misfortune and mere crime set no barriers between her and her son. While his mother lives, a man has one friend on earth who will not desert him when he is needy. Her affection flows from a pure fountain, and ceases only at the ocean of eternity.

RATHER SINGULAR.—An old gentleman, from Buckingham county, Va., an acquaintance informs us, that he has a large rat, among his domestic animals, which was caught some twelve months ago, by a cat, who instead of devouring it, nursed and fed it; and that they now play and sleep together like cat and kitten. This is something singular, in the general nature of cats.—*Pet. (Va.) Express.*

DO GOOD.—Thousands of men breathe, move and live—pass off the stage of life, and are heard of no more. Why? They did not a particle of good in the world; and none were blessed by them; none could point to them as the instruments of their redemption; not a word they spoke to be recalled, and so they perished; their light went out in darkness, and they were not remembered more than the insects of yesterday. Will you thus live and die, O man immortal? Live for something. Do good, and leave behind you a monument of virtue that the storm of time can never destroy. Write your name in kindness, love and mercy, on the hearts of thousands you come in contact with year by year, and you will never be forgotten. No, your name, your deeds, will be as legible on the hearts you leave behind, as the stars on the brow of evening. Good deeds will shine as the stars of Heaven.—*Dr. Chalmers.*

Two Dead Children found in a Car.—On Wednesday, after the emigrant train had changed cars at Altona, Pa., the dead bodies of two children, aged about five and six years, were found in the vacated cars. They were ascertained to be the children of poor German emigrants, who had left them unburied from necessity. They were decently interred by the citizens of Altona.

One of the finest passages in Richlieu is the following:—

Richelieu—Young man, be blithe; for note me, from the hour I grasp that packet, think that your guardian star rains down fortune on you.

Franisco—If I fail?

Richelieu—Fail! fail! in the bright lexicon of youth, which fate reserves for a most glorious manhood, there is no such word as fail!

Why should a young man fail! If he be honest, if he be honorable, if he be ardent, if he be energetic, if he be gifted with mental power, if he be right in soul and strength; he should never fail; and if any alluring temptation whisper in his ear words that make him turn aside, let him revert to that bright lexicon and never fail.

THE WESTERN PORK TRADE.—The advices from the west report very dull pork markets, and indicate an abundant supply of hogs, with an increase in the weight. The receipts from Kentucky this year, it is said, will far exceed those of last year, notwithstanding the great drought in that State, in 1854, and the consequent scarcity of corn last winter and spring. The receipt of hogs at Cincinnati by railroads during the past week were 27,000, against about 17,000 the previous week. The total number slaughtered, for packing, at Cincinnati so far this season, is 257,376. On Saturday last, hogs were held in that city at $5.15 to $5.22, without sales.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROWAN COUNTY—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term 1855—In the matter of George A. Locke and wife Sarah F, propounders of the last will and testament of Margret Anderson, deceased.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Richmond Nail and wife Elizabeth L, two of the next of kin and distributees of the said Margret, are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Republican Banner for six weeks for the said Richmond and Elizabeth to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury on the first Monday in February next, to see proceedings and make themselves parties in the above case, or the same will be heard *ex parte*.

Witness, James E. Kerr, Clerk of our said Court at Office the 1st Monday in November A. D. 1855, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

JAMES E. KERR, CLERK.
Dec. 11, 1855. 27—6w—pr. adv. $6 50.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROWAN COUNTY—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1855—Abner S. Elliott, Administrator of George Rary, deceased, *vs.* the Heirs at Law of George Rary, deceased.

In the above case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Jane Rex, Nancey Harrison, Catherine Fagelwinter and her children, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore on motion, ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Republican Banner, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition and that unless they appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Rowan at the Court House in Salisbury, on the first Monday in February next, answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, James E. Kerr, Clerk of our said Court at Office the 1st Monday in November, A. D. 1855 and in the 80th year of our Independence.

JAMES E. KERR, CLERK.
Dec. 11, 1855. 27—6w—pr. adv. $6 50

PERRY DAVIS'
Vegetable Pain Killer.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Feb. 20, 1852.

MESSRS. PERRY DAVIS & SON—Having witnessed the beneficial effects of your celebrated Pain Killer in several cases of disease and cholera morbus, within a few years past, and deeming it an act of benevolence to the suffering—prompted by the feeling of common humanity, I most cheerfully recommend its use to such as may suffer from the within named diseases, as a safe and effectual remedy. About four years ago I used it in a case of cholera and it proved an easy and effectual cure, and in many cases of rheumatism and in one case of catarrh; and sometime in December last, six of my children were taken down with the scarlet fever or canker rash; my only medicine was Pain Killer and castor oil—the Pain Killer operating to a charm in cutting the canker, and throwing out the rash, so that in five weeks my family were entirely recovered, with the blessings of a kind Prvidence, and I do recommend the same as a safe and sure cures for the very dangerous disease of scarlet fever by giving one teaspoonful three times a day, every other day, and every other day castor oil. Yours in haste,

CORNELIUS G. VANDENBURG.

BROOKLYN, Conn., June 15, 1854.

FRIEND DAVIS—Although a stranger to you, I take the liberty of addressing a few lines to you for the purpose of saying a few words in favor of your invaluable medicine. I have used your Pain Killer for a number of years, and for bowel complaint and burns, and in fact for pains of all kinds, I think it pre-eminent. Before I became acquainted with your medicine, I had a violent attack of dysentery, which reduced me very low, in fact my friends tho't I could not live, but by the treatment of a Botanic Physician, the best remedy I then knew, I recovered. Since then I have had several attacks, one very violent about four years ago. I was attacked at three o'clock in the morning and at sun rise I was not able to get off my bed, I sent and got a 25 cent bottle of your Pain Killer, which I commenced taking according to directions, and at 6 o'clock in the evening my bowels were regular, and I was up and moving about, although somewhat weak. I would recommend to all similarly afflicted, to avail themselves of your invaluable medicine.

I am, sir, yours respectfully,
ELMER WILLIAMS.

Thousands of Living Witnesses Certify to their Neighbors from Day to Day, the Wonderful Effects of DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

SANDUSKY CITY, Ohio, Nov. 24, 1848.

Mr. J. N. Harris—Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 28th ultimo is at hand, and in reply will say—We began selling Perry Davis' Pain Killer, and with very little effort on our part; sales were small at first, but as it became known in our community, the demand increased rapidly, far beyond our expectations, and every person that bought it would come after more, and speak of it in the highest terms as a valuable remedy for all those diseases your pamphlet spoke of. From those recommendations we were induced to use it in our own families, and the good effects of the medicine were immediately apparent. We have sold more of the Pain Killer than we ever have since or before of any other medicine in the same length of time; and we do not hesitate to say that it has given better satisfaction to the purchaser than any other article we have ever sold.

Keep a large supply in the West, it is just such a medicine as the people want, and they have already found out that they can cure the fever and ague for twenty five cents. It will cure a cold in one hour—a severe cough in one night—and has proved to be the best medicine in use for a diseased stomach and many other purposes. Yours, &c,

LOCKWOOD & GRAHAM.

Sold in SALISBURY by SILL & SILL, Agents, also by PRITCHARD & CALDWELL, Charlotte and by Druggists and Medicine Dealers generally.

November, 20, 1855. 9—1y.

TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS.

A HANDSOME ROOM, with side and sk-light combined, can be found at the Rowan House, kept by H. L. ROBARDS.

Blank Deeds for Sale
AT THE BANNER OFFICE.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the "CLARENDON IRON WORKS," solicits orders for

Steam Engines, of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps.
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine and other Water-wheels,
Rice-field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Flue and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds.
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending for the same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.
Oct 23 1852. 1April

Book agents Wanted

TO obtain Subscribers for a Book that will be prized by every Literary and Reading Man as an important NATIONAL WORK.

Being a ENCYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN LITERATURE, embracing personal and critical notices of Authors with passages from their writings, from the earliest period to the present day, by E. A. & G. L. Duyckinck, with more than 300 Potraits of Authors, Views of Colleges and other Literary Institutions, Vignettes of Residences &c., together with more than 400 Autographs.

The Book will be published by Mr. Charles Scribner, New York, in two royal octavo volumes of 1500 pages, printed on superfine paper and new type—will be ready on the 15th of November and SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY AGENTS, subscription PRICE, SEVEN DOLLARS.

A Circular giving full details of discount made to Agents (who will find canvassing for this Book an unusually pleasant and profitable business,) duties required of them &c, will be furnished to persons disposed to engage in the business, by addressing the subscriber, General Agent for the sale of the Work in the States of New York, North and South Carolina and Georgia.

Applicants will please state what district they propose to canvass and whether they have before been engaged in the business.

O. A. ROORBACH.
145 Nassau Street New York.
Oct. 30 1855. 21—7w.

AGUE & FEVER PILLS
AGUE AND FEVER
Positively Cured!
THE
Greatest Remedy ever Discovered
FOR THE CURE OF
AGUE & FEVER!

FOR SALE AT J. H. ENNISS' BOOK STORE.

NO one need be troubled with AGUE and FEVER a single day, if they will use the above Remedy, which has been tried by hundreds of persons without a single case of failure!

PRICE, 50 cents a Box, or two Boxes mailed free of postage for $1.

Salisbury, Oct. 2, 1855. 18—tf.

SATGE **HOUSE.**

AT the Rowan House is kept the Stage Office for C. LUCAS & Co's Line of *FOUR HORSE STAGE COACHES*, from Salisbury to Charlotte, and from Salisbury to Danville Richmond and Petersburg, Va., via Lexington Jamestown and Greensboro'.

Also for P. Warlick's line of Stages to Morganton, N. C. and for the Raleigh line by way of Ashboro' and Pittsboro'.

May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

The great cotton Weekly!

THE SPECTATOR
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE South has too long been dependent upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason and Dixon's Line, many of them carrying with them some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and inculcating, to a greater or less extent, doctrines injurious to southern institutions. This dependence of the mass of southern readers should be thrown off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR.

Is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the southern dailies, and has been undertaken to supply this want—that of a high-toned weekly paper.

OF SOUTHERN INTEREST AND CHARACTER.

The general plan of the paper is as follows; It has eight pages; three of which are filled with the best articles on Literature, Science, and the Arts; one to the editor's comments upon passing themes; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one to the interests of the Farmer—[the information on this page will be mainly derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office]; one to a synopsis of the operations of the Departments of the Government; and one, during the winter, to a report of the proceedings of Congress; altogether making a plan which will be rigidly adhered to, and which is unequalled by any paper in the country, North or South.

The SPECTATOR is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for preservation and reference.

TERMS.

One copy one year - -	$2 00
Sixteen copies one year - -	15 00
One copy to the maker of the club.	

No paper is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application to

AUG. F. HARVEY,
Editor and Publisher,
Washington, D. C.
Aug. 23, 1855. 13—12w

SANTA ANNA
Abdicated!

UPON the strength of which the subscribers, on receiving their most SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of

Read-Made Clothing,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Furnishing Goods in general

to which the attention of their numerous customers and friends are especially invited, as we feel confident we can give great advantages to buyers, we ask you to call and examine for yourselves.

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.
MERCHANT TAILORS
Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—y

AYER'S PILLS.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A

FAMILY PHYSIC

THERE has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical *pill*, but not easy to make the best of all *pills*—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These *pills* produce no irritation or pain, unless it arise from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Languor and Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action in the liver. As an aperient they afford prompt and sure relief in Costiveness, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Scrofula and Scurvy, Colds with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood; in short, any and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and, by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary dosing should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body; and it is confidently believed this pill will answer a better purpose than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. When their virtues are once known, the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine. Being sugar-wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions see wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY
JAMES C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
LOWELL, MASS.
Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for $1.

AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL,
For the rapid Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

THIS remedy has won for itself such notoriety from its cures of every variety of pulmonary disease, that it is entirely unnecessary to recount the evidences of its virtues in any community where it has been employed. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. And not only in formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of COLDS, COUGHS, HOARSENESS, &c.; and for CHILDREN it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained.

As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best that it ever has been, and that the genuine article is sold by—

SILL & SILL, Salisbury, N. C.; KING & HEGE, Lexington, N. C. and J. ROBBERTS, Swangstown, N. C. and by dealers in medicine every where.

W. S. LAWTON & CO.

Thos. Alexander, FORMERLY OF YORK DISTRICT, S. C.
Wm. Lawton FORMERLY OF LAWTONVILLE, BEAUFORT DIS'CT, S. C

Produce & Sea Island
AND
UPLAND COTTON AND RICE
FACTORS,
FORWRDING & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
SOUTH ATLANTIC WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C

Our senior partner has been in the Factorage and Commission Business about twenty years. We hope by experience and attention, to give satisfaction.

June 8, 1855. 2—tf.

Grand Lecture.

ALEXANDER MURDOCH Esq., of Salisbury, has been appointed Grand Lecturer, for the Grand Lodge of Masons, in the Western District of North Carolina.

May 28, 1855. 1—tf.

Ranaway--$15 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Sunday the 7th inst., Bob (or Robert) Hitman, alias Bob File, alias Linn. This fellow is a dark mulatto, aged about 25 years. He is free born, but a slave at this time, by virtue of a bond for the redemption of Court charges. He owes me nearly four years service. He had on, when he left, a woolen shirt, a dark broadcloth frock Coat and a broad brim white Hat. He was once whipped at the whipping Post, and bears the marks. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me, or for his confinement in some Jail so that I get him again. Letters addressed to me at "Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus County, N C," will receive attention.

CHARLES KLUTTS.
Oct. 16, 1855. 00—tf.

Job Work done here.
IN NEAT ORDER.

H. H. HELPER. W. R. HELPER

Helper & Brother,
PENSION, BOUNTY LAND,
AND
General Agents.
ALISBURY, N. C.

HAVING competent and confidential correspondents in the principal cities and other important portions of the Union, all business entrusted to us will be promptly executed on the most favorable terms. Collections and Negotiations attended to with fidelity and dispatch.

Office in Cowan's Brick Row.
Oct. 23, 1855. 20—tf.

MANSION HOTEL.
SALISBURY, N. C.

THE subscriber having taken charge of the above establishment, begs leave to inform the public, that there shall be no effort wanting on his part to make this one of the first class Hotels. He flatters himself, that having the advantage of a Rail Road market, his table will always be supplied with all the luxuries the seasons can afford. Call and give me a trial.

WM. B. GRANT.
May 25, 1855. 52—tf.

DR. R. P. BESSENT,
A REGULAR GRADUATE
OF THE
Baltimore College of Dental Science.

WOULD inform the citizens of Rowan, and the public generally, that he has removed to the town of Salisbury, and may be found at the ROWAN HOUSE, except when professionally abroad.

☞ Communications by mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.

October 27, 1854. tf23

A NEW SUPPLY of

WATCHES & JEWLRY

JAMES HORAH

HAS just returned from New York and Philadelphia, the largest and best assortment of *WATCHES AND JEWELRY*,

consisting of

Fine French Chronometers, Double Time Keeper's Independent Quarter Second. Eight Day Watches, Jos. Johnson's 19 Jewelled Hunter's, James Nardin's superior Gold Hunter for Ladies,

and a variety of others, both gold and silver. Gold Fob Guard and Vest Chains, Seals, Bracelets, Ear-bobs, Cuff-pins, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Breast-pins, Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, silver and plated Spoons, Butter Knives, and a variety of Plated Ware, Razors, Scissors and Knives of the best quality, Coral Necklaces, Bracelets, and Seed Coral, and a few superior

CLOCKS

and a variety other goods too numerous to mention, Call one door below R. & A. Murphy's Store and examine for yourselves.

Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry of all kinds repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.

JAMES HORAH.
Salisbury, nov. 27, 1854 27:tf

Coach Manufactory.
W. M. BARKER

WOULD say to the public, that he has just returned from the Northern Cities with a supply of materials and drafts of the latest style. Having visited the most renowned Manufactories in the United States, he has been enabled to procure drafts of rare beauty and feels himself fully prepared to execute any order in his line. He feels that he can offer greater inducements than ever. Call and see.

Salisbury, Oct. 22, 1855. 20—2m.

TO SHIPPERS

HUGH L. TINLEY & CO.
(SUCCESSORS TO TINLEY AND HERRON.)
Receiving and Forwarding Agents,
AND
General Commission Merchants,
No. 2 Exchange Street, South Atlantic Wharves,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

GIVE their personal attention to the sale of Cotton as customary, or by special contract, all other kinds of Produce and Manufactures, and make prompt returns of the same, for 2½ per cent. commission.

We will CONTINUE, as heretofore, to give our special attention to the Receiving and Forwarding of all goods consigned to us, for 10 cents per package.

Machinery, large packages of Furniture, &c., charged in proportion to trouble and responsibility, for advancing freights and charges, 2½ per cent.

☞ Persons shipping Goods or Produce through this house, may rely upon their interest being POSITIVELY PROTECTED, both against over-charge and loss of goods.

We have in no instance nor will we detain any goods for freight and charges.

We would respectfully beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen, with whom we have had business transactions:

John Caldwell, President of S. C. R. R., Columbia.
U. Passailaigue, Sup. of Public Works, Columbia.
F. W. McMaster, Librarian of S. C. College, Columbia.
P. W. Fuller, Columbia.
John King, jr., S. C. R. R. Agent, Charleston.
Henry Missroon, Agent of New York Steamers.
Holmes & Stoney, Agents of New York Sailing Packets.
H. F. Baker & Co., Agents of Baltimore and Philadelphia Sailing Packets.
J. W. Caldwell, Agent of Baltimore Steamers and Boston Sailing Packets.

July 13, 1855. 7—6m.

A SPLENDID

ASSORTMENT of HATS and CAPS, just receiving by

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.
Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—y

Removal!

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE have removed their Clothing and Tailoring Establishment, from their Old Stand, opposite Murphy, McRee & Co. to the corner immediately opposite R. & A. Murphy's Store.

Salisbury, Nov. 13, 1855. 23—

JOB OFFICE

Having received a large supply of
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
JOB TYPE,
We are now prepared to execute all kinds of
JOB WORK,
SUCH AS
CARDS, HAND BILLS PAMPHLETS, &c &c.,
Neatly, Cheaply, and Expeditiously.
CALL AT THE "BANNER" OFFICE

Rowan House.

H. L. ROBARDS, PROPRIETOR.
SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS House, so quietly situated and so orderly conducted by the indefatigable proprietor has now an established reputation, being one of the best Hotels in the State.

The second enlargement is now nearly completed, making a new addition of twelve elegant rooms, superbly furnished, and in all *twenty-one* rooms added to the House within the last two years by the present proprietor, who returns his thanks to a generous public for the liberal reward of his efforts to please them. The unprecedented increase of his business demands he should bestow on those patrons every exertion which is being made to render them comfortable while sojourning with him.

To the large number of regular boarders (48) who are now at the Rowan House, the most grateful acknowledgments are made for their united assistance in adding to the reputation of the House, and the little trouble required to satisfy them. H. L. ROBARDS, Proprietor.

May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

SMITH & HOLDER.

HAVING rebuilt their large Carriage manufactory are now in full blast once more, and ready to supply their customers, and all others in want of

Carriages,
BUGGIES, ROCKAWAYS, &c. &c.,

at the shortest notice. They now have on hand some as neat Vehicles as can be found in any part of the Country, and they promise that they will also sell at as low prices.

Thankful for past encouragement, they hope that for the future (notwithstanding the late disastrous fire) to receive a continuance and to be able to satisfy all who may call on them, both as to cheapness and durability of their work.

Salisbury, July 13, 1855. 6—tf.

SOMETHING NEW.
Will you Ride or Walk.
BELL, EARNHART, & CO.,

HAVE opened a Livery or Public Stable, near the Depot in the town of Salisbury, where they will hold themselves in readiness to hire

Horses and Vehicles

to the public, and also to furnish Conveyances and Drivers to any point from Salisbury. They will also hold themselves in readiness to do any Drayage that may be desired in the town to and from the Depot on short notice, and also with teams and wagons to haul any Goods or

Freight,

that may be wanted to any point remote from this place.

Stock Drivers will find our stable and lot open for their accommodation, if desired.

Our terms shall be made as easy as possible We would inform the public that we have employed Mr. JOHN A. SNIDER to superintend our business, and that he is our authorized Agent.

Horses kept on hand for sale.

Salisbury, January 5, 1855 1y32

New Goods! New Goods!

J. D. BROWN & LEMLY
ARE now receiving their SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK OF

Dry Goods,

which when complete, will compare favorably with any in the Western part of the State, in Style and Prices.

Salisbury, April 6, 1855 45—tf.

A. BETHUNE,
TAILOR,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
NO. 5, SPRING'S ROW.
4 DOORS EAST OF THE CHARLOTTE BANK.
Feb. 16, '55. 38—tf

Land and Mill for Sale!

A RARE opportunity is here presented by the subscriber to any one wishing to purchase the above property. The tract consists of

150 Acres

of the best Land in Rowan County, about half of which is most splendidly timbered, and the other is under a high state of Cultivation. On the tract is also a large and excellent meadow.

THE MILL

is newly repaired, and is situated at a good distance from any other Mill, and has heretofore commanded an extensive patronage. Its situation, in the midst of as fine grain growing land as there is in the country, would make it a safe investment to any one desiring to purchase such property.

The land lies 13 miles west of Salisbury, adjoining the lands of Maria Cowan, Robert Harris and others. Terms will be made accommodating to the purchaser, if application be made soon to me at my residence 6 miles West of Salisbury on the Lincoln road. For particulars apply as above.

RICHARD H. COWAN.
September 18, 1855. 16—tf.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Samuel and Elizabeth Turner, deceased are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate settlement. *Longer indulgence cannot be given.*

JOHN RICE, Adm
April 27, 1855. 6:6t

Marble Yard.

THE Proprietor of the old Marble Yard in Salisbury, still continues to furnish all orders with neatness and dispatch, from the smallest Head Stone to the finest Monument, at the shortest possible notice. Executing them at usual prices. He would respectfully solicit a continuance of patronage.

GEO. FOSTER.
Feb 24, '55 36tf